AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES.

AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 5-5-0 per Bag of 150 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 5-6-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD..... " 4-12-0 "

Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c. Supplied Very Cheap.

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,

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The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	8th March
" EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	15th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
" VICTORIA	6927	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April,
" ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
" PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd May.
" PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
" CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,213	1st May 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL	....	2,771	16th March.
* S. S. AMPHITRITE	....	3,820	8th April.
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND	....	6,043	16th April

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Kiun	2,630	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st March 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 5th March, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



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PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

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OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

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STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvis (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 17th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—WE TENDER OUR APOLOGIES to our Patrons for the non-fulfilment of many orders which arrived too late for our last Prize Drawing, therefore we request you to send us your orders this time a little earlier than the 8th of March 1902 to save disappointment.

We remain,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servants,
C. ARDESHER & Co.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

OF A

RAILWAY REGULATOR Rs. 6-8.

16. Lined open cased Keyless Metal Enamelled Dial beautiful watch:—

WELL WORTH THE MONEY

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DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made. It is true that there is nothing to compare with these world-renowned Time-pieces.)

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Prize Tickets will be given FREE OF COST UP TO THE 8TH OF MARCH 1902.

The drawing to be held on the 15th of March, 1902, ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.	
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Examination and Certificate	10
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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market. Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc, supplied.



INVALID'S PORT WINE.
TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL BRAND.

Invaluable to Invalids and as a general Tonic on account of its sustaining and recuperative power.

A REALLY NUTRITIOUS AND GENUINE OLD PORT WINE.

Per Doz. Quarts, Rs. 34-0-0. Pints, Rs. 18-0-0.

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ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Asparagus Dishes.	Claret Jugs.	Napkin Rings.
" Servers.	Cream and Sugar.	Nut Crackers.
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Biscuit Boxes.	Crumb Scoops.	Paper Weights.
Biscuit, Butter, and Cheese Stands.	Cups.	Peg Measures.
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McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.			Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28	781	Painting a la Watteau...	75
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782	Pearls all over Back...	65	581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... " 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

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FOR ERADICATING WEEDS, &c., ON RAILWAY TRACKS, PARK DRIVES, AND OPEN SPACES.

This new and novel substance Removes and Prevents Oxidation on Iron and Steel; Preserves and Seasons Wood, and is an unfailing protection against White Ants; Eradicates Obnoxious Vegetation &c., &c.

The Best and most Efficacious Germicide.

KILLS PLAGUE BACILLI, &c.

For Full Particulars, apply to

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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

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BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
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GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real. Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine Article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

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IN AID OF THE DUFFERIN FUND.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S

GRAND

FANCY FETE.

MARCH 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, & 8TH, 1902.

4-30 P.M. TO 7-30; and 8-30 TO 11 P.M.

TO-DAY.

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF

11 A.M. and 1 P.M.

TO-DAY.

THE FETE WILL BE OPEN FOR

PURDAH LADIES.

CAFE CHANTANT

GRAND CONCERT AND WAXWORKS.

THEATRE ROYAL

By kind permission of Mr. John Gunn,

THE

LONDON GAIETY COMPANY.

GRAND CONCERT

AT

5-45 p.m.

TICKETS Rs. 2 each,

To be had at the SECRETARIES' TENT.

This Evening at 9 P.M.

"A Husband in Clover"

Followed by

"My Milliner's Bill."

Admission Rs. 3.

MR. DAVID COPE, JUNR.,

Assisted by MDLLE. FRENCHIE,

WILL GIVE HIS

CELEBRATED

MUSICAL SKETCHES

5-30, 6-30, 8-30, 9-30, 10-30.

THE

SHANNON RIVER

GRAND CONCERT DAILY.

Turns every 15 Minutes.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR.

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GRAND CELESTIAL PAGODA.

SHADOW PANTOMIME.

3 PERFORMANCES DAILY.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

VARIED PROGRAMMES.

6-45 and 9-45 P.M.

ARENA

TRICK RIDING. MUSICAL RIDES, NAVAL AND MILITARY DISPLAYS,

concluding with

A TORCHLIGHT TATOO

AT

10-30 P.M.

SATURDAY.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

PASSES—Ladies and Gentlemen requiring passes for servants, &c., should apply at once at the SECRETARIES' TENT.

DINNERS DAILY—(Rs. 5 each)—Orders should be sent at once to the SECRETARIES' TENT.

ADMISSION.

ONE RUPEE.

—(Children Half Price)—

ONE RUPEE.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS in Uniform, 8 Annas

SEASON TICKETS.—(Admitting 8 times), Rs. 5 each;

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

LAST 5 NIGHTS!

LAST 5 NIGHTS!!

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY.

MARCH 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th,

VARIED PROGRAMMES NIGHTLY.

VARIED PROGRAMMES NIGHTLY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1902.

2 HANDSOME BICYCLES

2 HANDSOME BICYCLES

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8TH.

BICYCLE COUPONS GIVEN NIGHTLY.

FAREWELL SOUVENIR MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 8TH.

4 HANDSOME PRIZES

FOR THE CHILDREN

A GIRL'S BICYCLE.

A BOY'S BICYCLE.

A GOLD WATCH.

A SILVER WATCH.

4 HANDSOME PRIZES 4.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11TH.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.

BENEFIT OF

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, LADY NORTHCOTE.

AND

THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY FANCY FETE.

A GALA PERFORMANCE.

POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, Gallery, for Natives only. Annas 8.

Box plan at Circus, where Seats can be booked from 10 a.m. to 12 noon; and 4 to 6 p.m.

N.B.—The Tramway Company will run late Trams after the Performance to all parts of the City.

MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE..................Sole Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS .....Representative.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

OWING TO THE ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF

Mr. JOHN GUNN'S

LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,

He has decided to extend his Season, and will

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH

MR. GEORGE EDWARDES

PRODUCE THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES:—

FRIDAY, 7TH MARCH,
"SAN TOY"

SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH,
"THE RUNAWAY GIRL"

MONDAY, 10TH MARCH,
"THE CIRCUS GIRL,"

TUESDAY, 11TH MARCH,
"THE GAIETY GIRL"

WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH,
"THE GAY PARISIENNE"

THURSDAY, 13TH MARCH,
"TOREADOR."

TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—

Stalls Rs. 5 & 4 Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
Dress Circle Rs. 4 & 3 Gallery Re. 1.

PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

RE DHUN MILLS LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Debenture-holders of the Dhun Mills Ltd, that the arrears of interest upto 1st February, 1902, and Rs. 228 per each Debenture on account of principal due on the Debentures will be PAID at the office of Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY Apollo Street, on and from the 7th instant, between the hours of 12 and 4 to the Debenture-holders of the said Company on the production of the Debentures.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1902.

J. D. GHANDY,
For Self and Co-trustee.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1902 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 4th day of March, 1902.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

PAPER FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT having recently acquired by purchase in execution of a decree, the property known as the "PUNALORE PAPER MILLS" belonging to the late "Travancore Paper Mills Company, Limited," situate at Nedungayam, Punalore, in the Kunnattur Taluk in the District of Quilon, Travancore, now OFFER the same for SALE.

The property consists of 83 British statute acres of land or thereabouts bounded on the north by the River Kalleda, and on the south, east and west by Forests, on which is erected the Paper Mill Factory, comprising Mill, Machine, Boiler, Beater and Store rooms—12 in number. Mechanics shop and yard offices, Directors' bungalow, Assistant Manager's bungalow, Fireman's bungalow, Lines and Mess ary Turbine. The Factory and Turbine is replete with all necessary, machinery, plant, tools, &c., for a Paper Factory, and the various bungalows are furnished with House and Office Furniture, &c.

Punalore is one of the Stations on the S. I. Line of Railway which is shortly to be opened (now under construction) between the seaports of Quilon and Tuticorin via Tinnevelly.

The Forests surrounding the Factory are likely to yield an inexhaustible supply of Eta, (grass) which has been found fit and suitable for the manufacture of fair qualities of paper; and labour and fuel is to be had cheap.

The original cost of the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Plant, Tools, Furniture, &c., has been over four and a half lacs of rupees.

It is believed that with a small addition of new machinery adapted to the conversion of Eta, the factory can be run to advantage and success as it now stands.

The undersigned will be glad to receive offers within 15th June, 1902, for the purchase of the above property, and in the event of a new company being floated for the purchase and working of the Factory, will be glad to consider an offer received within the said date to allow a portion of the purchase moneys to remain outstanding as shares in the new company.

An inspection of the premises will be allowed at any time to intending purchasers on application to the Dewan Peishcar at Quilon or to the undersigned.

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, Jan. 23rd, 1902.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

H. E. LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY ON 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, AND 8TH MARCH, 1902.

IN connection with the notice dated 17th February, 1902, the Public are informed that Passengers taking combined Fancy Fete Tickets from Poona, Kirki, Lanaola, Khandalla and Karjat, will have to travel by ordinary Advertised Trains as sufficient number of combined Tickets have NOT been SOLD to warrant a Special Train being run on the 7th or 8th March 1902.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th March, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of LOCAL PASSENGERS attending LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th March 1902, the departure of No. 149 DOWN MIDNIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN from VICTORIA TERMINUS will be DELAYED FIFTEEN MINUTES and the TRAIN will start at 0·15 instead of 24 o'clock.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th March, 1902.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

H. E. LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.

WITH reference to the penultimate para of the Notice dated February 22nd, 1902 published in the local Newspapers, the public are informed, that it is not proposed to run a special Train from Ahmedabad on Saturday next, the 8th instant, in connection with the Fancy Fete, and Passengers holding combined tickets for the Fete should travel by the ordinary advertized trains.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th February, 1902.

FANCY FETE

REFRESHMENT

AT

POPULAR PRICES

SUPPLIED BY

MORENAS & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from next SUNDAY, the 9th March, 1902, the following DOWN and UP LOCAL TRAINS between THANA and BOMBAY, now running on week days only, will also run on SUNDAYS to their present timings as shown below:—

DOWN TRAINS.	H M	H M	UP TRAINS.	H M	H M
Bombay ......Dep.	7 25	14 41	Thana ......Dep.	9 0	16 0
Thana ......Arr.	8 28	15 43	Bombay ..Arr.	10 5	17 5

For detailed Timings see Sheet Time Table for Local Passenger Trains exhibited at Stations.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1902.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 17th day of March, 1902, for the CONSTRUCTION of a Four Chamber Urinal and a Ten Chamber Latrine at 2nd Pasta Lane, Colaba.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (250) two hundred and fifty only, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 5th March, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that ICHHABAI, widow of CHUNILAL MANORDAS and LALBHAI SAKARLAL the Executrix and Executor respectively of the last Will and Testament of the said Chunilal Manordas, have contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, claiming to have any right, title or interest therein by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance or bequest or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office at 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed and all such claims (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground now forming one piece of land containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's Old Nos. 710 to 713, Collector's New Nos 7916 and 7919, Old Survey No. 1666, and New Survey No. 945, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No 6451, Street No 94, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Nizampura Street, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the house of Bomanji Maneckji Choksi, on or towards West by the house of Dorabji Hormasji Golwala, on or towards the North by the Nizampura Street aforesaid, and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Chunilal Manordas and are now in those of his said Executrix and Executor.—Dated the 6th day of March, 1902.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SILICATE PAINTS.

EXTRA-GLOSS ready mixed SILICATE PAINTS supplied from stock. These are cheaper than Enamels but have a similar appearance and produce a very decorative effect, prices and particulars on application to

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A. READYMONEY & COMPANY
BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Grand Ebony Sweet-toned Mahogany Cottage Piano by Ronisch, one folding Harmonium nearly new, Hanging and Table Lamps, Pictures, Silverware, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, one Rubber-tyred Victoria by Windover, one Rubber-tyed rig and pony complete, Garden pots, &c. (at No. 7. Bungalow, opposite the G. I. P. Ry. Parel Station, Parel.

Messrs. A. READYMONEY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., at the above address, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship such as drawing room sets lined rich tapestry, cabineps, almirahs, pictures, hanging and table lamps, silverware, brass and iron bedsteads, one ebony sweet-toned solid mahogany upright cottage piano by Ronisch, one folding Harmonium nearly new, one strong built rubber-tyred victoria by Windover, one English rubber-tyre victoria by Selorick and Son one rubber-tyre cabriolette by John Can and Co. one rubber-tyred gig with pony complete, garden pots, &c., the property of Mr. M. T. SHROFF, proceeding up-country.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

A. READYMONEY & Co.

Bombay, 6th March, 1902.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy [illegible] "Bombay Gazette" Office, [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REDUCED PRICE SALE.—For 10 Days only. Rare bargains in Boots and Shoes, Harness, Spare Reins, Traces, &c., at SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

LESSONS REQUIRED in FRENCH CONVERSATION by a Gentleman. Address "No. 300" care of this Paper.

ON VIEW.—At Church Gate Street, Fort. Valuable Fancy Goods, Lamps, Majolica Ware, etc., to be SOLD on 7th Inst.

TO-DAY CRAWFORD & Co. will SELL Mr. Oliver's Valuable Furniture, Large Combination Cooler Filter, Ice-box, &c., Wodehouse Road, Wellington Lines, Tent No. 5.

BILZ'S NATURAL METHOD of healing, 2 Volumes, 2074 Pages, 715 Illustrations, many plates; 2 coloured adjustable models of the human body, Rs. 20. Apply to B. X. FURTADO & BROS. Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects, by D. J. Tata, PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT, FIRST CLASS HONOURS (LONDON). Rs. 4, care of The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ld., near Currency Bank.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

BARGAINS in LADIES' and GENT'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Reduced Price Sale for 10 Days only, at SUTOR & Co's., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

M. BRESLAUER & Co. have FOR SALE several thousand real ENGRAVINGS at one Rupee each. Do not miss this opportunity and have a look at them.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT PRINTER.—The services of an experienced Assistant Printer are required for a local English daily paper. Only those who have acted in that capacity before on English Papers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to "151 M," Advt. Dept., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET, for Office or Business purposes the Second floor of "WARWICK HOUSE," above Messrs. Blackie & Sons, Ld., Publishers, opposite Victoria Terminus. For rent and particulars apply to BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS. on the Ground Floor.

TO BE LET, for six months, from middle of May, BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, completely Furnished. Apply E. L. BARTON.

TO BE LET.—Comfortable Furnished APARTMENTS in a quiet House, close to Golf Links on Tooting Common London. Easy reach of City and West End. Board to suit visitors. Apply for terms Box "No. 122 F." Advt. Dept. "The Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BARGAINS in BOYS' and GIRLS' BOOTS and SHOES.—Reduced Price Sale for 10 Days only at SUTOR & Co's, Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO., of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers, For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

BARGAINS in HARNESS.—Reduced Price Sale for 10 Days only, Special Bargains in Single and Double Harness, also spare Reins, Traces, &c. at SUTOR & Co's, Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Church Street

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 60 and Rs. 6d, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreau, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ADVERTISER, a smart young man from Madras, speaking fluently EIGHT DIFFERENT VERNACULAR LANGUAGES, seeks ENGAGEMENT as a CLERK or a TRAVELLING COMPANION, or an Interpreter. Is also a good horseman and is willing to act in any capacity. Possesses good references and testimonials. Apply for particulars to Box No. "67 F." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, by an experienced EUROPEAN LADY, SITUATION as Travelling Companion or to teach young Children in a Native Nobleman's family. Apply to "HONOUR" Box No. 11. Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Gazette." [illegible]

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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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F. A. PREVOST,
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

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QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

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The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 108,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

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Chief Representatives for Bombay.

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Under a Competent, long and varied experienced Cutter, who holds best testimonials.

Wear-well Shirts good for Office wear, Rs. 16 a doz. Superior from Rs. 18 to Rs. 36 a doz. Gents' superior Drill Suits, Rs. 3-4. Flannel, Serge and Cashmere Suits, from Rs. 15 upwards, Flannel Shirts Rs. 2-4 each, Boy's Suits and Shirts in great variety, also girls' Frocks and Ladies' dresses made to order. A large Stock of ready-made Clothes on hand to select from. Superior workmanship, excellent fit and latest style guaranteed. Despatch and promptitude in execution. Mofussil orders carefully attended to. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

THE VICTORIA SEWING MART AND EMBROIDERY WORKS,

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MESSRS. TURNER, HOARE & CO. are prepared to provide Estimates, and draw up Schemes for the supply of Electric Light and Power in any District. Special rates for Mill and Factory Lighting. Electrical Catalogue now published.

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WINE and Spirit Merchant, established in 1866, Cheapest House in Bombay for GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS, obtained direct from Europe.

Genuine Portwine at Rs. 15 per doz.
Cognac Brandy at Rs. 26 per doz.
Genuine Old Scotch Whisky at Rs. 23 per doz.
Breakfast Bacon, on cut, at Annas 14 per lb.
Cheese, on cut at Annas 12 per lb.
Breakfast Ham at Annas 14 per lb.
Cooked Ham, sliced, in 2 lb. tins, at Rs. 2-8 per tin.

FOR SALE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS of various sections and sizes at Reduced Prices. Large stock kept for immediate delivery. Cheaper and more durable than Timber. Apply to

TURNER, HOARE & CO.,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
BOMBAY.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,

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SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble, of really white colour.
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Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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PHIPSON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS!

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of March, 1902, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1901.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint or re-elect a Director.
4TH.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MANGALDAS MOTIRAM.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1902.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1902, to Thursday, the 13th day of March, 1902, both days inclusive.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FROM the 1st of MARCH, the RATE PER WORD for ORDINARY MESSAGES via TEHERAN or SUEZ between INDIA including BURMAH on the one side and Eurpe (including Algeria, Tunis, Tangiers and Tripoli, but excluding Russia and Turkey) on the other side, will be REDUCED to One Rupee Fourteen Annas per Word. Rates for Telegrams transiting Europe shown in Sections 7,8,9,10 and 10A of the Telegraph Guide are reduced by One Rupee two Annas per Word in each case. Rates via Turkey remain the same as before for the present.

From the same date Rates for Foreign Press Telegrams from India or Burmah to the United Kingdom, France, New York, Chicago, California and San Francisco are reduced by Four Annas per Word in each case.

F. A. KENYON,
Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Bombay, 28th February, 1902.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
TYPEWRITER HEAD QUARTERS.
THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify my patrons in the Presidencies of Bombay, Bengal, N.-W.-P. and Oudh, Burmah, Ceylon, and the general public that I re-start business under my former name and style of the BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., from WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, with offices in INDIA and NEW YORK.

I shall be happy to carry out any orders which may be entrusted to me for any standard of new type-writers or second hand ones (as good as new) or exchange any standard machine for any new standard class of type-writer.

Short hand and Type-writing Tuition in both English and any foreign languages. All communications should be preferably addressed to me personally.

P. J. BRAIZE.*

Bandra (Bombay).
Telegraphic Address "Typists" Bombay.
Telephone Reserved.

* Fellow of the Cambridge Short-hand Society, (Ealing) Diplomaed Member of the Phonetic Institute (Bath), Secretary in India National Union of Typists (London), and Prof. Phonetic Academy (N. Y.)

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HELEN RICHARDSON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866". Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of HELEN RICHARDSON, Spinster, late of the Industrial Home for Women, Tardeo, Bombay, who died at Tardeo, Bombay aforesaid on the 17th day of August, 1901, and Probate of whose Will was on the 11th day of February, 1902 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE ERNEST JACKSON, Esq., the Executor named in the Will of the said deceased relating to the deceased's Indian Estate, having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors, for the said Executor at their office No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 12th day of February, 1902.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Attorneys for the Executor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 2 OF 1901.

DWARKADAS CHOTALAL and LILADHUR MADONJI carrying on business together in copartnership under the name and firm of DWARKADAS CHOTALAL and Co. ....Plaintiffs,

vs.

BALMOOKANDAS VITHALDAS BALUBHAI VIJBHOOKHANDAS and GANDABHAI VIJBHOOKHANDAS, heirs and legal representatives of Vijbhookhandas Laldas, deceased ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of September 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 6th day of March 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-six square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 1140, street Nos. 284, 286 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by the property formerly belonging to Sadanand Juggonnath and subsequently to Vajeshunker Kevalram, on the South by the property of Juggonnath Hemraj, on the west by a public passage and on the east by the Kalbadevi Road.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Motilal attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 14K. Sardar Gunj, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of January 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 812 OF 1900.

BAI BAIAI, wife of SORABJI BEZONJI......Plaintiff.

vs.

GANGABAI alias LUXMIBAI, Administratrix of the late HAWA DHANAJI PARKAR, deceased ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of August, 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and the Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land of Fazendari ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the North side of Cavel Street, in the Oart called or known by the name of Kalbadevichiwady or Gaiwady, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3585, Street No. 202, containing by admeasurement 91 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the public passage of the said Oart and partly by the property belonging to Baboorao Gunnet Sonar, on or towards the West by the public passage of the said Oart, on or towards the North partly by the passage and partly by the well reserved for the public use of the inhabitants of the said Oart, on or towards the South by the public passage of the said Cavel Street formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said defendant, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Shamrao and Mincheher, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 21, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 4.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols..........£94 1-4 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes..........£101 1-4 = "
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..........£108 = "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ....£64 1-2 = —1-16
Bar Silver in London..........25 5-16 = —1-8
Do New York..........55 = —1-8
Exchange on London at Paris. 25'15 1-2 = plus 1
Do New York..........4'87 5-8 = —1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = unchanged
" Short London Bills 2 3-4 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 " = "

Extra. Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s 4 1-8d. Rapeseed Brown 38 3-4 April-May. Sellers Tone steady. Linseed 54, April-May, Business done Tone firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,830,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil Imports 8,000. Spot 4 24-32 plus 1-16. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	May-June.	Aug.-Sept.
4'43	4'43	4'45	4'41
plus 6	plus 6	plus 6	plus 5

In New York—
Receipts at the Port..........24,000 bales.
Do. last year..........35,000 "
Exports to Great Britain..........11,000 "
Do. to Continent..........Nil.
Mid-Uplands..........9
Futures, month of June..........8'70 plus 1
Do. do. Sept. ....8'27 plus 2

Copper Braziers £67.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 4th March 1902:—

Cotton	15,774	Bales.
Wheat	6,997	cwts.
Linseed	9,045	"
Rapeseed	11,912	"
Gingellyseed	6,330	"
Poppyseed	321	"
Groundnuts	363	"
Castorseed	8,401	"
Rice	3,165	"
Myrabollams	3,553	"
Cottonseed	4,015	"

Imports of Silver Bullion ex s.s. Parramatta from Adelaide, Rs. 2,59,113.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. 1s 4 1-16d
Bank Demand.......... 1s 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 3 months.......... 1s 4 9-32d
Do 6 do 1s 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do 171
Marks 3 do 139
Hongkong 30 Days 133
Shanghai 30 " 182
Japan 30 " 184 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone weak.
Cash.......... 96-1
1st Settlement .... 96'8
Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 3rd Feb. 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 13th do... 8 do
Bank of Bengal do. 12th do... 8 do
Bank of Madras do. 7th do... 8 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone Very Firm.
Ready ... ... 9 9 to 9 8
Forward, April-May... 9 8
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... 6 8 to 6 9
Do. Forward April-May... 6 8 to 6 9
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May... 7 3 to 7 4
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ... Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May... 7 14
Poppyseed.—Tone firmer.
Ready ... ... Nominal.
Forward, April-May... 8 13
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready 29 8
Forward, April-May ... 31 0
Groundnuts—Tone Firm.
Ready 42 0
Gingellyseed—Tone steady.
15 per cent. Mixed, Ready... 46 0

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	159	153		25th March
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	169	163		do.
Sind-Panjab (M.-G.)	169	170		do.
Belati, (M.-G.)	183	177		do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)		173		do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	186	180		do.
Julgaum (M. G.)		175		do.
Akola do. Oomra good staple			194-188	do.
Khamgaum do. / Karanja do.	186	180	...	...
Broach (M. G.)	209	...	206	do.
Bhownugger (H. G.)	...	...	...	do.
do. (H. G.)	...	...	183	25th May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	198	do.
Western	...	...	186	do.

Cotton Tone steady.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols.......... 94 1-4 ex
3 per cent. Rentes.......... 101 1 4
3 -2 per cent. Sterling Loan 108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 1-2
Bar Silver 25 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's Tivol left Calcutta for Trieste, via Bombay on the morning of the 3rd instant.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 5.

Wednesday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in the Punjab and the neighbouring districts and rapidly in Kasmir. The depression from Persia has entered North India and has given light rain and snow in Kashmir. The depression is central to north of Bikanir where pressure is about eighth of an inch in defect. Skies are thickly clouded in Kashmir and the West Himalayas and moderately clouded in the plains of North West India. The barometer has risen slightly to briskly in North East India and the shallow depression in that area yesterday has practically filled up. Mergui reports a fall of one inch of rain. The temperature has fallen rapidly in Baluchistan, but has continued considerably to very largely above normal over the whole of Northern India. A maximum temperature of 103 degrees was recorded yesterday at Surat, Akola and Khandwa.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore and a brisk rise at Bellary and Cuddapah, the pressure changes have been small.

Winds are very variable in direction and moderate to light in force.

Except in the extreme south of the Peninsula the temperature both maximum and minimum is generally above normal. The maximum temperature varied from 103° at Khandwa, Akola and Surat, to 82° at Dwarka, and the minimum from 57° at Sirsa to 77° at Cochin.

The sky is partially cloudy in Gujarat, Rajputana and at Lahore, Goa and Coimbatore.

No rain fell at any station.

Weather continues generally fine and settled over the whole country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BUDGE—SINCLAIR—March 1, at St Peter's, Fort William, Calcutta, by the Rev A. Saunders Dyer, Charles George Budge, B P S, second son of the late Edward Budge, Solicitor, Crewkerne, Somerset, to Jean Beatrice, eldest daughter of the late Capt Peter Sinclair, 71st Highland Light Infantry, and Mrs Sinclair, Montpelier Park, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

DAS—February 21, at his residence, at Subjemohal, Dacca, Sonaton Das, aged 63 years.

MASSA—March 1, at Calcutta, suddenly, Signor Antonio Massa, aged 76 years and 9 months.

PEREIRA—March 2, at No. 55, Creek Row, Mrs Elizabeth Maria, wife of Lewis Francis Pereira, aged 48 years. 5 months and 7 days.

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FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,
MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.
When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.
Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 8-21m., 9-40a. Low water, 2-49m., 2-33a.
Indian University Commission, 11 a.m.
H. E. Lady Northcote's Fancy Fete Oval.
Novelty Theatre: The London Gaiety Company.
Harmston's Circus.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bellary Press Company, Military Square Lane, 3 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
B. B. R. A. Society Annual Meeting 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p. m.

FIRE.—About 8 o' clock yesterday this morning, a fire broke out on the fifth storey of a house in Sareng Street. The Municipal engines arrived on the spot, but were not utilised, as the flames were put out by the tenants. The damage was estimated at Rs. 50.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY DAY.—Chaggan Harjivan, a Hindu resident of Old Hanooman Lane, has reported to the Police that some time during Tuesday afternoon, his room was broken into and gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 335 and Rs. 15 in cash were stolen.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R[illegible]AL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting o[illegible]he Society will be held this afternoon at 5-30. H. E. the Governor, Patron of the Society, has kindly consented to be present at the meeting. The members of the University Commission are also expected to be present.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of February the number of Khoja patients were treated in this Dispensary was 1275. Among them the number of new admissions were 342; classified as stated below:—Castes—Khoja, Men, 98 Women, 109, Children, 135 Total 342. The average daily attendance was 45

RAID ON A HEALTH CAMP.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the Parsi Health Camp at Marine Lines, was raided by a gang of thieves, who entered no less than eight tents and removed several articles belonging to the residents. It appears that one of the raiders while carrying a steel trunk from one of the tents, accidentally dropped it on a pitcher, breaking it to pieces. The noise aroused the inmates who raised an alarm of "thief." The residents of several tents came out and chased the thieves, who decamped leaving everything behind them. The camp is not protected by watchmen at night, and there is at present feeling of insecurity prevalent amongst the residents of the camp. The matter was reported to Inspector O-Kuffe, at the Dhobie Talao Police Station, and the inquiries are in progress.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. YARRA.

THE following passengers will sail to-day, (Thursday) the 6th instant at 7-30 a.m., per Messageries Martimes Company's steamer Yarra from Victoria Dock No. 8. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 7 a. m., sharp. Third class and deck passengers, native servants and ayah must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 6-30 a.m., with all their buggage:—

FOR COLOMBO.
Mr and Mrs Rust, Mr Godfrey
Mr Nomico, Mr Ch Nixon
Mrs Emilia

FOR SAMARANG—Mr Otto Gelpke

FOR SAIGON.
Mr and Mrs Delrien, Mr Edine Filix
Mr and Mrs Dhers

FOR HAIPHONG.
Mr and Mrs Morean and child, Mr Prieuret
Mr DeMatra, Mr Jasmin

FOR SHANGHAI.
Mr Tourcher, Mr Hessomer
Mr Tarangano, Mr Antoine

FOR HONGKONG.
Lieut Col and Mrs Clarkson, Mr A M Dastur

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Mr A Culty, Mr Arthur E Wood
Mr W J B Ward

8 Deck passengers from Port Said to Colombo.
1 Deck passenger from Marseilles to Saigon.

BOMBAY RACES.

ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

Second Entries closed at 7 p m, Tuesday March 4.

The Ascot Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs
1st Entries 3
4 H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman
5 H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker

The Arab Plate—Distance 1 mile
1st Entries 12
13 Mr G L D's b a h Roman

Country Bred Plate—Distance 7 furlongs
1st Entries 8
4 H H Aga Khan's br cb m Evensong
5 Colonel Beaver's b cb h Regularity 5 years

The Light Horse Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
1st Entries 1
9 Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2
10 Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg 13 2
11 Mr G L D's b a h Shaiboo 13 2
12 Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's ch a h Bin Rushead 13 2

The Novice Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs
1st Entries 10
11 Captain Sloane Stanley's g a h For Ever 13 3

The Spring Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
1st Entries 5
6 Mr James' b aus h Fleet Surgeon 4 years
7 Mr S C P's ch aus m Amarosa 14 1

HANDICAPS.

The Ascot Stakes—7 furlongs—Beadsman 9 7, Gnullo 8 7, Fitzeros 8 6, Firecracker 8 4 and Kettledrum 7 7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs

The Spring Stakes—5 furlongs—Dumbell 9 10, Here's Luck 8 2, Victoria 7 12, Annie Laurie 7 8, Fleet Surgeon 7 5 and Plantation 7 2. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 14lbs

The Light House Plate—6 furlongs—Oriental 9 8, Special 8 12, Governor 8 11, Greyleg 8 10, Cocab 8 1, Shaiboob 8 0, The Hypocrite 7 9, Silver Fox 7 7, Bin Rusheed 7 7, Nonpareil 7 6, Panala 7 4 and Hermit 7 4. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs

The Arab Plate—1 mile—Hydori 10 0, Regal 8 8, Mahboom 8 3, Rashid 8 0, Chand 7 11, Sandow 7 11, Special 7 8, Hakum 7 8, Admirer 7 7, Roman 7 6, Tamerlane 7 0, Narunjee 6 8 and Zooraf 6 4. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 10lbs

The Big Pony Plate—6 furlongs—Amarosa 9 7, Optical 8 1, Bandicoot 8 1, Alma 8, Free Trade 7 12 and Annie Laurie 7 4

The Country Bred Plate—7 furlongs—Evensong 10 7, Lady Newbrook 8 6, Regularity 8 1, Bawbee 7 0 and La Bailiff 6 7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 10lbs.

NOTICE.

12th Extra Meeting, March 15

The Hunter's Flat Race—Add to conditions—Arabs and C Bs allowed 2st

13th Extra Meeting, March 22

The Pony Hunters' Flat Race—Add to conditions—Ponies 14 hands and under measured previous to 1st April 1899 allowed 6lbs, on or since that date 12lbs, Ponies 13 3 and under measured previous to 1st April 1899 allowed 12lbs, on or since that date 18lbs, not accumulative.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

THE Indian University Commission continued their enquiry yesterday, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, all the members being present.

MAJOR MEYER'S EVIDENCE.

Major Meyer, Professor of the Grant Medical College, said that his evidence related chiefly to the medical curriculum of the University. The preliminary examination for the medical degree was the matriculation. He was correct in saying that in no other University, as low an examination as the matriculation was accepted as a preliminary test for the medical degree. Bombay matriculation on paper appeared to be excellent. Attempts had been made to make the P. E. a preliminary test, but there was a strong opposition in the Senate, and that test was not accordingly introduced.

Mr. Mackichan: How is it that whereas a small Faculty like that of Engineering was successful, the Medical Faculty, which was a much larger body, failed to raise the entrance examination?

Major Meyer replied that there was opposition both in the Medical Faculty as well as in the Senate. A classical oriental language or some other subjects, among them being Greek, should be compulsory. Latin again was absolutely necessary for science students, especially so to medical students. The age for matriculation should be fixed at fifteen. Boys and girls of fourteen or of less age, who were hardly more than children passed the examination. If they had stayed longer at schools they would have been physically much benefited. Having referred to medical regulations, the witness proceeded to observe that three attempts had been made to substitute the M. B. for the L. M. and S. examination, but these efforts were frustrated by the opposition in the faculty as well as in the Senate.

Mr. Justice Banerji: Was there any difference of opinion about the raising of the standard among the professors?

Major Meyer replied that they were all agreed upon the point that the standard of the preliminary examination should be raised, but there might be some difference as to what that standard should be.

In reply to Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, witness said that he did not accuse any individual when he said that there was personal influence exercised one way or the other. It might be that the European community was also influenced by personal feeling in the Senate.

In reply to Mr. Mackichan, witness said that under the present constitution, the Senate was liable to such influence. In a mixed Senate like ours the voting was very often influenced in the way it should not be.

In reply to Mr. Justice Chandavarkar he observed that, he did not mean to say that one man was able to exercise his influence for the sake of popularity hunting. He was not actuated by any feeling of any kind in the matter. What he meant to convey was that one man was able to exercise his personal influence in the Senate.

Professor Jackson, of the Sind College, said he wished to make three main points. The one was that the University was, as a whole, dominated by examinations excessively. The second was that science was greatly handicapped in the University, and the system by which his own College was governed was perhaps not an ideal system. The College in Sind was a teaching University in a very small way. They were recognised for Arts and Science; they had a small Engineering course and they had also a small Law Class. In fact, they had University work except Medicine and Agriculture. It was a great advantage to have all these classes under one roof. Witness was of opinion that the prescribing of text-books had been over-done. Students generally wanted the text-books to be prescribed, and they stuck to them, and if possible they would be examined on nothing else but these text-books. Witness would not do away with text-books, but he would like clearly to lay down that they were to be regarded only as a general landmark and general nature of the examinations. It must not be too rigidly adhered to. It appeared to witness that all other subjects the Commission were inquiring into were insignificant in comparison with the suppression of cram. It was really very hard to suggest any improvement. In the case of Euclid, he might mention that in England an average school-boy would probably despise proving a proposition than solving a problem. The remedy was to set a larger proportion of problems which should be easy and such as to test the common-sense of the students, but not testing their common-sense too much. The B. A. course was not an ideal course. With regard to languages whether classical or vernacular, witness did not think that they had very great educational value as they were taught here.

Professor Velinker made a number of suggestions in regard to the reform of the University, one of them being that the recognition of colleges should be real and not formal. He proposed to appoint a board of visitors, who should report biennially on the conditions and progress made by the various colleges. He also suggested that, should the funds permit, post graduate lectures, particularly in science and for M. A. students, should be instituted by the University, the lecturers being also appointed by the University. These lectures should be made compulsory. The Senate should be made up as at present partly by nomination and partly by election. Men not engaged in teaching might be beneficially introduced as a safeguard against doctrinaires. The Senate always accorded a respectful hearing to expert opinions. The elective element should be larger. With a view to secure that object, the formation of a University Convocation on the lines suggested in the representation made by the Graduates' Association might be strictly recommended. The nomination of Fellows merely by way of compliment was now disregarded by the authorities as lowering the prestige of the University. A certain academical status should be made a "sine quanon" for the election or nomination of a member of the Senate, which must be reduced to a reasonable limit, say, two hundred. The questions as they were set at the matriculation examination, were such as to encourage cram. He did not think it desirable to make the vernaculars a medium of instruction even in the school course. He went further and said that a simultaneous commencement of English and vernaculars in the school course was highly desirable. It might appear to be revolutionary, but it had its advantages. English education should be commenced as early as possible. It was a misfortune that in certain examinations only native examiners were appointed. There must be a rule laid down that in every subject except Sanskrit, Persian and such other oriental languages, a native examiner should always be associated with a European. Native examiners were more severe than European examiners. They did not take a broad view of things. They asked too many questions besides.

Professor T. K. Gujjar was next examined. He said that, in order to have a perfect teaching University they must have good professors, but as they could not afford funds for the importation of such professors, it behoved self sacrificing men like Professor Bose and Professor Paranjpe to take up these duties. He argued that the present Indian Universities had totally neglected the objects laid down in the despatch of 1854. The main object was to give a knowledge of European arts and science through the Vernaculars, the English language being taught only in the Presidency towns.

AN EXPOSE

In the course of his statement, Professor Gajjar said that he was desirous of becoming a member of the Syndicate because physics was represented in that body whereas chemistry not, He had to canvass votes to enter the Syndicate.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: And you regret it?

Professor Gajjar: I regret it much. I wanted to be in the Syndicate, which was the only place where something can be done to forward the interests of science. There was another and I had, therefore, to candidate in the field, and a good deal of canvassing was consequently necessary. I am not going to be candidate any more.

Professor Gajjar's evidence was not concluded when the Commission rose in the afternoon and proceeded to the Grant Medical College for a visit to that institution. The Commission will resume its sitting this Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

YESTERDAY morning the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at the sitting of the Insolvency Court.

RE CURSONDAS RAMDAS.

The Advocate-General appeared on behalf of the insolvent and the trustees of the latter's estate to show cause against a rule, dated 18th December 1901, calling upon his clients to show cause why the estate should not be handed over to the Official Assignee and why they should not be examined as witnesses. The learned counsel contended that the property could not be delivered over to the Official Assignee in a summary manner, but that the officer might recover it by filing a suit against the trustees.

Mr. Davar, for the Official Assignee, submitted that in this case the Court had held that there had been a fraudulent conveyance of the insolvent's property, and under the circumstances the persons holding the same might be summarily directed to hand it over to the Official Assignee.

His lordship made the rule absolute with cost as to handing over the property to the Official Assignee; the examination of witnesses to stand over for a month or till an appeal, if any, was disposed of.

RE PASSU VIRPAL SHAH.

On the application of Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, the usual rule "nisi" for discharge was granted to the insolvent.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges: Shivji Natha Joshi, Jamnadas Purshotam Thaker, Bala Raoji, Ismail Lalji Khoje, and Francis Cantos.

DR. POLLEN ON PROGRESS.

BEFORE a select and enthusiastic audience, Dr. Pollen, delivered a lecture on "Progress; a Problem," on Tuesday evening, in the hall of the Sassoon Mechanics Institute.

The lecturer began with the difficulties in connection with the correct pronunciation and the real meaning of the word, and the dispute even as to the existence of such a thing as "Progress," since the days of primeval a paradise, and "the fruit of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste brought death into the world and all our woe."

He assumed, however, there was such a thing as "Progress"—gave a definition and criterion of the thing, and proceeded to discuss its laws, and their application to mundane affairs. He then examined the question how far we had progressed morally, mentally, and materially. He took the last first and quoting from General Pattersons (the American Consul-General) lecture a month or two ago in Calcutta, showed what gigantic strides the United States had made in material prosperity during the last half century. He gave an amusingly long (and complicated) list of American inventions, and claimed that the inventive faculty of the American people owed its origin chiefly to the Irish settlers and their enforced exodus. What England had lost by Irish emigration—America had gained. He then turned to India, and asked whether she was progressing at all or not? quoting the late Mr. Justice Ranade, he gave his vote against the pessimist, and declared that, in spite of plague, pestilence, and famine, India was making slow but sure material progress. He gave his own experience of the last 3! years, not derived from reports and figures—those false friends and feeble guides—but from actual evidence by going down amongst the villagers and people, and seeing and hearing and judging for himself. He admitted that the progress might have been far more rapid had sage and experienced councillors like Mountstuart Elphinstone been more faithfully followed. But he held that in spite of the disastrous mistake of applying the utterly unsuitable landlord and lawyer-made law of England and Europe to a land of old established customs like India—a land of old and just renown—there had been decided increase in prosperity. But for this initial mistake the progress made might have been much greater. He then warmly combated the idea that the increase of population had any thing to do with the misfortunes of India. The land as a whole was not over, but under populated, and what was wanted was a great department of emigration and immigration to control and guide the movements of the people and to help the Pilgrims in their exodus in search of fresh fields and more remunerative work. He then dealt generally with the question of over-population and showed how mills and malthus had misled the schools and colleges of England, and consequently the world by presumptuously placing themselves above the Creator, and construing his divine command: "Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth and subdue it," into something the very reverse—which spelt not Progress—but retrogression and national disgrace and reversion.

Dealing with mental progress or development Dr. Pollen showed how we had advanced, and quoting from an admirable essay on "Literary Criticism" by Francis Grattan Geary (son of the late Mr. Grattan Geary of Bombay), now a scholar of Balliol, the Lecturer pointed out how the moderns had gained on the ancients. Dr. Pollen observed incidentally that the essay showed that the son had not fallen below the father in mental breadth, culture and literary gifts. Passing on to the discussion of moral progresses, the lecturer, asked the question: How far "reverence" had kept pace with, or preceded, "knowledge" and quoted an article in the "Pioneer" dwelling on the wonderful progress of science in the last century, and the condemnation of the Church as a schoolmaster, Alluding to Renan's famous declaration that "Modern civilisation will not allow itself to be hampered in its work by old religious, institutions," Dr. Pollen asked "could knowledge end in non-religion"? To this question he gave an emphatic negative reply. If all forms of religion were abolished or destroyed or placed in abeyance to-morrow, or the very next day, mankind would begin to re-impose them on itself, for man was so built or constituted that he could not and cannot do without religion in some form or shape. Of course, each nation or section requires the particular form congenial to its own view, and considered with its own stage of development. Some peoples have put away childish things altogether, while some are yet mere babes in civilisation. But what we all desire to see is the practical elevation of the masses of the people by the noble gospel of well-paid industry, manly thought, aspiring purpose, mutual respect, and brotherly affection. Dr. Pollen laughed at the idea of the Yellow Terror, or an Asiatic upheaval, provided the white races did their duty by their fellowmen, and increased (as Sir Robert Giffen held they ought to increase) to fifteen-hundred millions during the current century. Having dwelt on the emancipation of women as one of the most hopeful signs of progress, and having paid a tribute of admiration to Lady Dufferin and Lady Northcote for their noble efforts in furtherance of the cause of the women of India, Dr. Pollen concluded by discussing the "problem of the housing of the poor," and insisted that the matter is one not for Trusts and Municipal bodies alone, but for the whole community, and each individual therein.

He showed what gallant efforts had been made in England to wipe out this national disgrace of overcrowding, and how their efforts had met with some measure of success in Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool and Sheffield, but had proved a miserable failure in London, Douglas, Greenock, and Wolverhampton, through the terrible drain on municipal resources caused by exorbitant compensation to landlords "for the loss of their human pigstyes" Dr. Pollen feared in India it could be impossible to prevent over crowding in tenements or inside houses but we could and ought to prevent overcrowding on areas. Open spaces and intervals between dwellings should be sternly and strictly guarded and insisted upon. Quoting from Canon Barnett in "The Nineteenth Century," he said what was really needed is a healthier public opinion aiding municipal action. When this individual and that individual believes that health and happiness are possible in a city for all the citizens, when they recognise in the lowest not a poor creation to be pitied, but a citizen whose service of body, soul and mind is wanted, they will work in a different way to make the city as it is more like the city as they see it ought to be. Concluding, Dr. Pollen told of George Cadbury's splendid gift of a model village for mechanics near Birmingham, a village which during this century would yield a million a year to the Bourneville Trust, and which had secured the health, happiness and constant recreation of many thousands of the toil-worn labourers of a great manufacturing city. Describing the housing of the poor as one of the most pressing problem, of progress, Dr. Pollen hoped a Cadbury might yet arise amongst the merchant princes of Bombay.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 22nd February the prices of the staple food-grains rose in Ahmedabad, Broach, Sholapur Ahmednagar and Dharwar; elsewhere they fell. The district reports are summarised in an appendix. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	15[illegible],633	17[illegible],128
Dependants	8,877	8,723
Gratuitously relieved in poor-house and villages	23,873	37,577
Total	188,38[illegible]	223,428

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in Bijapur by 90 and in Ahmednagar by 75; while they have increased in the other districts as follows: Kaira, 13,318, Panch Mahals, 7,565, Ahmedabad, 2,259, Broach 634, Sholapur 269, Khandesh 139, Belgaum 130.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts. The following relief works were opened during the week:

Ahmedabad.—Extension of the Khari Cut, Section I., excavating the Kupavati Tank, Bokh Reservoir Dam, making the Chharodia Cut in Dhandhuka, deepening the Sonaria Tank.

Kaira.—Kantharia Relief Work, Savli Tank, Dewki Vansoli Tank, and Khatraj Tank.

Panch Mahals.—Tank works in Jhalod.

Sholapur.—Bhamburdi Tank.

Two small works under Civil Agency in the Panch Mahals District and one test work in the Mandvi Taluka of the Surat District and one in Belgaum were opened during the week.

The following allotments have been sanctioned: Rs. 2,000 for poor-houses in the Panch Mahals, Rs. 1,500 for kitchens in Khandesh.

GREAT attention is being attracted in Vienna by the discussion in the Berlin Reichstag. The question of giving equal rights to women in the universities is being discussed with much warmth. Herr Muller, in a recent speech, said that the present state of affairs could not continue. As the Vienna universities often follow the lead of their German neighbours in such matters, the progress of the discussion is watched with interest.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Indra, 2923 tons, Captain R. P. Coraren, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 23rd February, with a carego of coal.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamers Yarra, 2,115 tons, Captain Negre, will sail to-day for China, Japan, &c, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Queensland, 2,475 tons, Captain R A Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 23rd February, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs T Morrisson &co.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's stemer Pemba, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karhchi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Mrs J Clark, and three children, Mr. Harvey, Mr J Remedios, 29 natives and 100 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain A G Abbott, will sail to-days for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Oliver, col J Coope, Mrs Wilson Rev and Mrs Owen Vvans, six natives and 20 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	R I M S Hardinge	Baugh	Southampton, Feb 11
	Indra s	Coraren	Calcutta, Feb 23
	Queensland s	Gray	Calcutta, Feb 23

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Hermod s	Olsen	Rangoon
	Den of Ogil s	Coss	Dunkirk
	Santhia s	Campbell	Calcutta, &c
	Kangra s	Cole	Calcutta, &c
	Moshtari s	Little	Jeddah, &c

THE following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Yarra, Negre, for China and Japan.
" Pemba, Martyr, for Persian Gulf.
" Henzada, Abbott, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March 1—Strs. Maharaja, Mackinnon, Rangoon 23rd Feb; and Lai Sang, Payne, Hongkong 15th Feb.

DEPARTURES.

March 1—Strs. Tannenfels, Ranee, Pentakota, Clan Macaulay and Syriam, and ship Fathal Rahaman.
March 2—Strs. Deepdale and Kapurthala.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

		Vessels.	Arrived from
Feb.	27	Florida	Calcutta
Mar.	2	Kohinur	Bombay
	2	Mombassa	Calcutta
	2	Clan Cameron	Coast
	3	Vortigern	Calcutta

DAILY IMPORTS—MARCH 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

Putney Bridge s—100 drums lubricating oil and 280 packages paint T F Bengalee
Australia s—50 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co
City of Delhi s—25 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—80 cases candles, H Manockjee; 60 cases ale and staut, D Cowasjee; 3 cases organs, S Rose and Co
Nubia s—50 cases school slates, L Adamjee

FROM LONDON.

Malta s—77 cases gin, D Cowasjee; 34 cases wines Cutler Palmer and Co; 70 cases provision, etc, Boyce and Co; 70 packages provision, etc, Allibhoy Sumsoodin

FROM CHARANTE.

Persia s—10 cases brandy, H J. Rustomjee and Co
Caledonia s—79 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

DBalduino s—50 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co
Eden Hall s—70 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy; 185 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardasier and Sons
Persia s—10 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—8 drums rectified spirit, Phillips and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Weisseinfels s—9 cases perfumed spirit, R Maneck and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

rabia s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 10,000 cwt cottonseed and 525 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Bechor; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—4,000 cwt bonemeal, Mooljee Jamall; 1,050 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Bechor.

FOR LONDON.

Westminister Bridge s—5 bales hides, R M Kooka; 3 cwt peacock feathers, K B Sajan; 150 cwt gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 4 pots rosa oil, Hajee M Hajee Shaha; 50 cwt gum, Heerjee Virjhore; 129 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 8 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 675 cwt aloes, M Mahomed and Co; 30 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Canjee Purbut and Co; 175 cwt turmeric, M Abdoolally; 28 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.
Persia s—1,950 cwt myrabollams, J A Beggie and Co; 156 bales hemp, Purohotam Bhimjee; 4,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR NEW YORK.

Westminister Bridge s—11 bales woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 6 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Milwankee s—110 bales cotton, 1,000 cwt gingellyseed and 1,999 cwt linseed, A Blaschek and Co; 4,000 cwt linseed, 200 cwt mustardseed, 200 cwt myrabollams and 310 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 6.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

133-00—Smetham B and N—Wittabai and others vs Mangalia Narayen and others—Jamsetjee and R.
134-01—Muljee Capt and V—Tulsidas Lukhmidas Khath—Tvajee D and o, Payne G and S, and Madhowjee V or opposing Creditors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

553-01—Wadia and G—Walbhai widow vs Rowjee Valjee and another—Unwalla and P for consent decree
53-93—Ardesnir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.
611-01—Pestonji R and K—Silabai widow vs Canji Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.
30-00—Shamrao and M—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Oosman vs Yamnabai—Mulla and M.
184-01—Matubhai J and M—Yasin bin Abdul and another vs Abdul Rahim Shaik Bulan and others—Mulla and M, Smetham B and N, and Mirza and M.
698-01—Thakurdas D and Co—Khimjee Jairam Naronjee vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and another—Bhaishanker and K and Little and Co.
657-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Neharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.
658-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Neharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.
737-01—Dikshit and D—Morarjee Kalianjee vs Vijbhukandas Jadusha—Chitnis M and M.
547-01—Dikshit and D—Hajee Ramchandra Bhutwadker and another vs Narayen Ramchandra Pendse and others.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For Judgment

222-01—Craigie L and O—The Trikumdas Mills Co Ld vs Haji Saboo Sidick and others—Thakurdas and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

504-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed and another vs Hajee Janmahomed and others—Framjee and D and Wadia and G.
265-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Kessher Vahoo and another vs Ranchordas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.
517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosain Hamidar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Allawoodin Jitekar and others—Crawford B and C and C and V.
383-01—In person a pauper.—Apolonia vs J A de Souza and others—Sorabjee and J. Part heard.
833-00—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—S B and N.
58-00—Nanu and H—Kaikhushroo Nowrojee Kabrajee vs Dinshaw Eduljee Vatcha and others—Dikshit and D and Madhavjee V.
719-99—Khunderao and S—M Ramgopal and others vs M Lalljimull and others—Pestonji R and K.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CROWE.

For Review of Judgment

799-00—Payne G S and M—Charles G Haschke and others vs Kekhoshroo and Kekavoo and others—Mulla and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

567-01—Smetham B and N—Roopa Otta and others vs Bhaker Juggonath Patel—Mantri and B
413-00—Thakurdas and Co—Motichund Hurukhchund vs Bai Kassibai widow.
794-00—In person—A pauper, Jehangir Nowrojee vs Muncherjee Bhikhajee Vadilal and another—Unwalla and P.
306-00—Framjee and D—Runchordas Morarjee vs The Gadag Cotton S and W Co—Malvi H and M.
256-00—Payne G S and M—Hursukhdas Mahakison and another vs Nurbheram Tulsiram and others—Daphtary and F.
775-00—Payne G S and M—Ramchund Kupa and another vs Jijeebai widow and another—Daphtary and F.
864-00—In person—Nanoo ai vs Harchandra Dashrutjee and another—Bhaishunker and K and R N Motabhoy.
714-00—Muljee and R—Dwarkadas Haridas and others vs Kassibai widow and others—B V N Kirtikar.
536-00—Payne G S and M—Koolsoombai and others—vs Rajumbai widow and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
720-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Russul Cassum and others vs Rahimtoola Somji and others—Thakurdas and Co.
101-00—Sorabjee and J—Marimbai vs Rumbai and others—In person.
854-00—Jehangir and S—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Abdulabhoy Laljee and others—Edgelow G and W and P G S and M.
771-00—Madhowjee V for Pauper—Heerabai vs Sonwar Kookia Kiaj—Sorabjee and J.

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PRESS OPINION.

"MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LTD., have issued their NEW PIANOFORTE CATALOGUE, a very Artistic Booklet splendidly illustrated. This enterprising firm are Agents for some of the best Pianos, amongst which the ERARD deserve special mention. Our readers will remember that a year ago, Messrs. S. & P. Erard with unparalleled generosity, presented the town of Bombay with a magnificent Concert Grand Piano to be used at Concerts. The public at large have scarcely yet learnt how to appreciate the wonderful Musical qualities of these Instruments. True their noble tone can best be drawn out by an Artist's hand but an Artist is trained more quickly on an Erard than on any other Piano, as its delicate action discourages thumping. Their unassuming appearance and high price tell against them in a country swamped with Cheap Pieces of Furniture, but their sterling qualities of durability and beauty of tone should in time meet with adequate recognition. We wish MARCKS & Co. every success in their endeavour to provide for India High Class Pianos.'

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th March, 1902.

1. There will be a Commandant's Parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, the 8th instant, at 6 p.m. Trains leave Church Gate Station at 3, 3-5 and 5-5 p.m. (Bombay Time) and return from Santa Cruz at 8-25, 8-55 and 9-50 p.m. (Bombay Time). The Railway Authorities have reserved accommodation on the 3-5 and 5-5 p.m. Down and 9-50 p.m. Up trains and Volunteers are requested to travel by these trains only if possible. Dinner will be provided at the Camp about 7-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) for Members of A, B, C, D, E, F and G Companies who attend the parade, provided that they notify their intention to stop to dinner to the Officers Commanding their Companies not later than to-day (Thursday) the 6th inst.

Officers Commanding those Companies will be good enough to send to Head-quarters before 6 p.m. on Friday the 7th instant, a note of the number of their men remaining in Camp for Dinner on Saturday the 8th instant.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Puttics, Leather Chin Straps and Helmet Buttons to be worn.

2. Every Member can, on application to Head-quarters, obtain a Schedule of Instruction to be carried out at the Camp and also general information regarding the Camp.

3. The Officer Commanding A Company requests that all Members of the Company will attend Camp from evening of 15th to morning of 23rd instant.

4. The Officer Commanding C Company requests that all members of the Company will attend the Camp from the 8th to 15th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th March, 1902.

1. The Inter-Corps Competition for all Volunteer Artillery Corps in India, will take place on Saturday, the 8th instant, from Colaba North.

Fall in at the Corps Club, at 3-45 p.m. sharp. Members, who cannot meet at the Club, will proceed to Colaba.

Dress—Drill order without arms, puttics not to be worn.

2. The following Matches of the B V A Carbine Association will be shot for on the 9th and 10th instant.

Match I—200 and 500 yards.
Match II—200 and 500 yards.
Match III—Celerity and Precision.
Match IV—Ladies Nomination Range 400 yards.

Rupees &c., will be issued on application to the Fort, Head Quarters.

3. Members, who have any conveyance tickets in their possession, are requested to forward them at once to the Fort Head-quarters for payment.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1902.

THE SOLDIER'S PAY.

THE necessity for increasing the attractions of the Army in the lower ranks, if the country would avoid compulsory service, has at length been fully recognised, and Reuter tells us this morning that the rate of pay is forthwith to be increased. Beyond that the conditions of service have been amended, and the announcement made in the short message is one of the utmost importance both to the Army and the nation. It is one of the last, if not the last attempt which will be made to avoid the introduction of compulsory military service, and its results will be watched with the utmost interest, and to some extent with apprehension. When the War is over and the demobilisation of the Reserves begins, the military authorities will find themselves confronted with the recruiting question. It is not anticipated—considering all the drain which has been made on the customary sources of supply—that anything like the required number will be forthcoming to fill up the ranks to the level of normal establishment. During the past two years recruiting was conducted under many difficulties, owing principally to district recruiting officers and recruiting sergeants being required on service abroad. Efforts were principally confined to the large towns, but without the desired effect. The call for Yeomanry was more attractive than for regular service, and it became necessary to reduce the minimum height for infantry by half an inch. But even this was unsatisfactory in its results, and by members of both Houses of Parliament we heard the discussion of the subject of a form of conscription. Mr. Brodrick has chosen to make another trial. The pay of the soldier is to be raised from a shilling to one and three-pence and one and four-pence per day clear, and of the reservists to eighteen pence, all non-commissioned ranks presumably being increased in due proportion. Under the present conditions a recruit is usually enlisted for twelve years' army service for seven years with the colours and five years in the Reserve, which is extended to eight years with the colours and four years in the Reserve if the period of army service expires whilst the man is abroad. During the War it has been necessary to offer especial inducements to the men to stay on, and to Reserve men to rejoin the colours. This came concurrently with the reduction of the standard height, but so extensively had the sources of supply been drawn upon, that the stock of suitable men has depleted, and further measures become necessary.

One of the latest suggestions with a view to avoiding conscription was put forth the other day by a contributor to a military contemporary—the establishment of an Imperial Army. The writer is impressed with the conviction that we cannot now afford to lose the services of the war-trained troops from the colonies, and he asks whether the time has not come for an extension of the Territorial system to Greater Britain. He urges that the Colonial regiments be established on exactly the same footing as the existing British regiments, with a depot, as well as a home and a foreign battalion, and the conditions of service the same throughout the Imperial Army. The rate of pay to be the same, but with Colonial allowances. The normal position of affairs for the home battalion to remain in the Colony, and the foreign battalion to be serving in India, Africa, Great Britain, or any part of the world. Again, for every Colonial foreign battalion serving abroad, viz., out of its own Colony, he would have a British battalion serving in the Colony. By this means the training of the Colonial regiments, it is argued, would be assimilated to that of the rest of the Imperial Army. The officers would be trained either at Sandhurst or Woolwich or at a military college established in the Colony on the same lines as the Royal Military College at Kingston, Canada. The proposal which it was suggested, the home Government should make to the Colonial Government would be as follows; "If you are willing to pay, clothe and maintain one or more regiments of infantry consisting of one depot and two battalions of Regulars, under the conditions of service for the British Army, we will provide the necessary military equipment. You must provide and maintain the barracks and also provide Colonial allowances for all ranks sufficient to make up for any difference in wages and cost of living in your country. As soon as you have a battalion properly organised and equipped, we will undertake to transport it to some station abroad and will replace it by a battalion of British infantry. Your foreign battalion will not receive any Colonial allowances from you, from date of embarkation, but will be paid any allowances which are granted at the station to which it may be sent. You will pay the usual Colonial allowances to the British battalion serving in your country."

Although the plan is not without its advantages, and is apparently to be discussed at the time of the coronation, it is not sufficiently comprehensive. The real difficulty in the way of recruiting is merely one of money. It has for some time past been recognised that the pay of the private soldier is so much below the rates prevailing among other men of his class in civil employment, that, despite gay trappings and all the pomp and circumstance, he prefers to remain with them and share their larger measure of freedom. The increase which is now offered may effect an improvement, but it is doubtful if it will do all that is desired. Competent military critics tell us that the increase should have been at least six pence a day, though that increase would be equivalent to an addition to the army estimates of close upon five million sterling per annum. When the last addition was made to the pay of the soldier, the conditions attending it were so complicated as to make it unattractive and unappreciated. In place of the two-pence a day deferred pay which the soldier was given on his discharge from the Service or transfer to the Army Reserve, a messing allowance of three-pence a day ready money was granted. But instead of this extra rate being immediately payable upon enlistment, certain qualifications were insisted upon with the effect that no soldier could get the extra allowance until he had been for some months in the Army. But as was pointed out, the man who enlists looks to what he will get at once—not to what he may receive conditionally later; and thus, for the sake of saving a few pounds at the outset, the offer of an extra three-pence to the soldier throughout his service had scarcely any influence whatever upon recruiting. The plan now is to give the soldier the extra pay from the time he joins to the time his period of service expires. The reduction of the period of service with the colours is a matter of some moment. It merely brings the period to the level of the Foot Guards, but it strikes a blow at efficiency, we fear. We must depend almost entirely on the Reserves for, with the colours will be mere striplings, more immature than they are to-day, notwithstanding that after two years it will be possible for them to elect to serve on with the colours on eighteen-pence a day. The abolition of Good Conduct Pay has evidently been decided upon with a view to economy, to minimising the gross increase of expenditure. But it is a step in the wrong direction. The inducements to good behaviour should have been left untouched, for surely it is not wise that the unruly man whose discipline is the offspring only. If the rod of iron shall be on the same level as a man who, by sober living and careful attention to duty, is a credit to the regiment to which he belongs. The scheme Mr. Brodrick puts forward is capable of very minute criticism. In face of the fact that it stands between the country and compulsory service, more extensive amendments of the Pay Warrant might have been expected, and we fear the scheme does not go quite as far as the opponents of any form of conscription are anxious for

INDIA'S POPULATION.

ACCORDING to the recent census figures the population of all India has increased during the past ten years by 2·42 per cent., that is, from 287,317,048 to 294,266,701. However in the total obtained by the last census are included areas which in 1891 were not enumerated, so that the real increase of population is not nearly so favourable as it appears. The actual increase in the areas enumerated in the case of the last two censuses is only 4,283,069 or 1·49 per cent. This is extremely small when compared with an increase of 11·2 per cent. in the previous decade. If the British and Native states are regarded separately, we find that the population of the latter has fallen off by nearly 3,000,000 or 4·34 per cent., whilst the increase on the former is nearly 10,000,000 or 4·44 per cent. This is terribly significant of the effects of famine, which was not alleviated in the Native States to anything like the same extent as was found possible in British territory. In Baroda a decrease of 19 per cent. was recorded, in the Bombay states the decrease amounted to 14 per cent. and Rajputana and the Central India States suffered losses of 18 and 17 per cent. respectively. In the British Provinces, the only decreases were in Bombay, where the percentage of decrease was 1·53, in Berar, where the population decreased by 4·99 per cent., and in the Central Provinces, where the decrease amounted to 8·71 per cent. The largest increases recorded were in Burma, where the percentage amounted to 21·84, and in Assam where the increase was 12·67 per cent. In both provinces, however, the total population concerned is only small. In Madras with a total population of over 38 millions, the increase was 7·24 per cent., and in Bengal which boasts of the largest population of any Indian province—74,713,020—the percentage of increase was 4·72. Turning to the Bombay Presidency specifically the census figures disclose a pitiable state of things. In 1900 alone the deaths exceeded the births by no less than 813,121, and the death-rate rose to 70·07 per thousand. This is the highest rate ever recorded, the highest annual rate during the previous 20 years being only 39·84 in 1897. On the other hand the birth-rate was the lowest in record, having fallen from 36·42 in 1899 to 26·87, the average for the ten years being 35·32 per thousand per year. In 1899 the number of deaths in the Presidency was 672,239, in 1900 the total amounted to 1,318,783, practically double the previous figure. Out of this huge total we find that 543,319 were due to fevers alone. Dysentery was the next greatest scourge, carrying off 218,243 victims, and cholera was responsible for 163,889 deaths. 33,196 deaths were due to plague, and 9,885 to small-pox. The deaths from miscellaneous causes amounted to 342,027. It is noticeable that of the great excess over the previous year's total of deaths no less than 610,959 were distributed amongst two divisions only, the western division and Gujarat. Had there been a natural increase throughout India during the last ten years, such as was recorded in 1881-1891, the net increase for the nine provincial areas in British India ought to have been 20,27,548. This means that there are over 12 1-2 millions less than under ordinary circumstances might have been expected.

NATIVES OF INDIA IN SOUTH AFRICA

IN the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, as one result of the war, many of the restrictions imposed upon the natives are to be swept away and at the same time Indian immigrants are to be largely relieved of the disabilites under which they laboured during the Boer regime. It is to be regretted however, that there is yet little hope of a similar improvement in the status of natives of India in Cape Colony and Natal. Mr. Chamberlain recently stated that it was not desirable at present to make representations to Natal and the Cape for the removal of the restrictions on Indians in those Colonies, a statement which, of course, was dictated by the expediency of the moment. That a greater discrimination is necessary in regard to immigrants from India than the laws of Natal and the Cape now permit is undeniable. In Natal, especially, as a writer in the "Madras Review" indicates, the influx of natives of India has brought prosperity to the Colony, but curiously enough this has seemed to be held the great reason for placing disabilities upon them. Out of Natal's population of nearly a million, 60,000 are of European descent, and 140,000 are British Indians, the larger portion of whom have completed the term of indentured service for which they were brought into the country. The independent immigrants number about 5,000 and are engaged as traders. The mass of the free Indians are employed as clerks, shopkeepers, school masters, artizans, farmers and servants. If emigration is to be of any value in relieving the congestion of India's population, it is advisable that as few checks as possible should be opposed to the settlement of the emigrant in a new country. But since 1894 the Natal Government, which previously held out inducements for the importation of British Indians, has largely changed its policy in that respect. The services of the native of India are still required, but only for so long as he will consent to be bound by indentures. The pass laws which are about to be abolished in reference to the more advanced natives in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, apply in Natal to the Indian as to every other coloured person. There are also other restrictions of a vexatious nature which are applied without discrimination. The writer in the "Madras Review" urges that in the South African and other Colonies of the Empire, natives of British India should receive the recognition and treatment of British subjects, but it will require some insistence to induce the average British colonist to accept that view.

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH

THE fifth test match at Melbourne, according to a Reuter's telegram published to-day, has resulted in the defeat of Maclaren's team by the narrow margin of 33 runs. No large scores were recorded, and rain, which interrupted play during the greater part of the time the match was in progress, evidently spoiled the wicket. Things at first seemed to be going in favour of the Englishmen, and the Australians started their second innings in a minority of 45 runs. In the fourth innings the Englishmen were set the not over-formidable task of making 211 to win, and had not frequent showers affected the wicket, it is very probable that they would have succeeded in knocking off the runs. As it was, however, the side were all out for 177, after the first three wickets had fallen for 87. There must have been some excitement at the finish, as favoured with a little luck, any of the last batsmen by determined hitting, might easily have reversed the result. Only 765 runs were made in the match for forty wickets.

THE Viceroy and Lady Curzon gave a garden party at Government House, Calcutta, on Monday, which was very largely attended.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt from Mr. H. E. Bottlewalla of a handsome album of Japanese views entitled "Scenic Japan." The album will be placed for sale in Lady Jenkins' stall at the Fancy Fete.

THE final of the Marryat Cup Lawn Tennis competition was played on Tuesday evening on the Bombay Gymkhana when Captain Greig, A.D.C., defeated Mr. P. F. Fischer by two love sets.

THE Indian University Commission sat again at the Convocation Hall yesterday morning, and during a whole day sitting, examined Major Meyer, Grant Medical College, Professor Jackson, Sind College, and Professor Velinker and Professor T. K. Gujjar. The evidence of the last named gentleman was not concluded at the adjournment.

MR. J. L. MAFFEY, C. S., Assistant Collector, Saharanpur, has been deputed by the Local Government to write a monograph on the wood-carving industry in these Provinces.

MAJOR A. E. ROBERTS, I.M.S., Officiating Secretary to the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, will write the chapter on "Vital Statistics" in the new edition of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India."

THE Indian Tea Association, we understand, will shortly address the Government of India on the desirability of imposing a cess on all tea exported, in order to provide a fund for the exploitation of foreign markets.

THE Bengal-Assam Railway is expected to be so far advanced by next year as to permit the rails to be laid right through the hill sections in the central part of the line, which have proved so expensive. This will give through communication between the extreme north of Assam and Chittagong.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantij Railway for the week ending 18th January amounted to Rs. 3,905, an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 705, the total earnings from 1st Jan. to 18th Jan. shows Rs. 9,026, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 379.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 18th Jan: amounts to Rs. 22,362, an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 11,818, the total earnings from 1st January to 18th Jan. shows Rs. 69,598, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 35,704.

MR. A. M. LONG, Deputy Conservator of Forests at Raipur, died on Saturday last of small-pox. He was a very popular officer; and his sudden death—for he was as bright as usual a few days before—has cast a great gloom over the station. It is all the more sad, as Mr. Long had obtained well-earned leave, and was about to go Home, when he was attacked by this fatal illness.

WE hear from Colombo that there are fair prospects of a mounted contingent of Ceylon Volunteers being sent to South Africa. It was announced a short time ago that the idea of sending a second contingent of Indian Volunteers had been definitely abandoned, but there is every reason to suppose that individual applications of Indian Volunteers to join the Ceylon Corps would be favourably considered.

IF we are to believe a Bengal Correspondent, it is time the pigsticker turned his attention to the district of Backerganj. The "mighty boar," in that quarter is said to have become a real pest, invading the paddy and pulse fields in herds and committing serious depredations. It is alleged that this evil is a recent development, and has been absolutely unchecked. Perhaps in the next general post, Sir John Woodburn will see his way to send a pigsticking Magistrate to Backerganj.

A PRESIDENT'S PRINCIPLES.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

Probably few Englishmen still form their view of President Roosevelt upon extravagant Yellow Press caricatures of "Teddy," or imagine that the Rough-rider in Cuba must necessarily be a rough-rider in politics. But if any such remain, there is a remarkable awkening for them in the nineteen essays and addresses by the President, now collected into a volume. They reveal a strong, sound personality which combines breadth of outlook with profound honesty, and unfaltering vigour with statesmanlike restraint; while they give us many valuable lights on present-day America, and many lessons applicable to the British nation and to the individual in any great free country.

The key-note says the "Express" is struck in the address on "The Strenuous Life" delivered to a Chicago club in 1899. "A life of slothful ease," says Mr. Roosevelt, "a life of that peace which springs merely from lack either of desire or of power to strive after great things, is as little worthy of a nation as of an individual." Throughout he never ceases to preach the great gospel of work: not on mere self-help lines a nation which began with Benjamin Franklin, and has got as far as Mr. Pierpont Morgan scarcely needs that—but on the ground that "to dare and endure and to labour . . . so that when death comes he may feel that mankind is in some degree better because he has lived" is a man's duty to his country and his kind.

Mr. Roosevelt is no less insistent that his country also must work strenuously.

In the West Indies and the Philippines alike we are confronted by most difficult problems. It is cowardly to shrink from solving them in the proper way; for solved they must be, if not by us, then by some stronger and more manful race. If we are too weak, too selfish, or too foolish to solve them, some bolder and abler people must undertake the solution. . . . .

ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE.

England's rule in India and Egypt has been of great benefit to England, for it has trained up generations of men accustomed to look at the larger and loftier side of public life. It has been of even greater benefit to India and Egypt. And, finally, and most of all, it has advanced the cause of civilisation. So, if we do our duty aright in the Philippines, we will add to that national renown which is the highest and finest part of national life, will greatly benefit the people of the Philippine Islands, and, above all, we will play our part well in the great work of uplifting mankind. But to do this work keep ever in mind that we must show in a very high degree the qualities of courage, of honesty, and of good judgment. Resistance must be stamped out.

The first and all-important work to be done is to establish the supremacy of our flag. We must put down armed resistance before we can accomplish anything else, and there should be no parleying, no faltering, in dealing with our foe. As for those in our own country who encourage the foe, we can afford contemptuously to disregard them; but it must be remembered that their utterances are not saved from being treasonable merely by the fact that they are despicable.

The last few sentences may interest certain persons in our own country, who, as Mr. Roosevelt says of the American pro-Filipinos, invited the enemy "to plunge into a war fraught with sure disaster for them—a war, too, in which our own brave men who follow the flag must pay with their blood for the silly mock humanitarianism of the prattlers who sit at home in peace."

EULOGY OF GRANT.

Note, too, Mr. Roosevelt's eloquent eulogy of Grant, whose.

. . supreme virtue as a soldier was his doggedness, the quality which found expression in the famous phrases of "unconditional surrender" and "fighting it out on this line if it takes all summer." . . . He felt nothing but contempt for the weaklings who wished to hold parley with the enemy; while that enemy was still capable of resistance.

Mr. Roosevelt begs his countrymen to remember the names of the Congressmen who, after the Spanish war, refused to sanction the strengthening of the small American army and the purchase of armour for new warships. Upon them, he justly says, will lie the responsibility for any subsequent disaster to American arms, not upon the fighting men in command at the time, just as he repeatedly insists that all who took part in the fifteen years' work of making an American navy should share in the glory of Manila Bay.

With regard to Admiral Dewey:—It has been said that it was a mere accident that Dewey happened to be in command of the Asiatic Squadron when the war with Spain broke out. This is not the fact. He was sent to command it in the fall of 1897, because to use the very language employed at the time, it was deemed wise to have there a man "who could go into Manila if necessary." He owed the appointment to the high professional reputation he enjoyed and to the character he had established for willingness to accept responsibility, for sound judgment, and for entire fearlessness. . . .

INDIVIDUAL RISK.

One factor in Admiral Dewey's appointment was the way in which he had taken responsibility in purchasing coal for the squadron that was to have been used against Chili, if war with Chili had broken out at the time General Harrison was President. . . . Only a limited number of men have the moral courage to make these preparations because there is always risk to the individual making them. If war comes and the article, whether it be a cargo of coal, or a collier, or an auxiliary naval vessel, proves its usefulness, no complaint is ever made. But if the war does not come, then some small demagogue, some cheap economist, or some undersized superior who is afraid of taking the responsibility himself, may blame the man who bought the article, and say that he exceeded his authority . . . These are the risks which must be taken, and the men who take them should be singled out for reward and for duty. The War College, under Captains Mahan, Taylor, and Goodrich, now impresses upon naval officers the necessity of taking such risks, but in Cuba it was proved that the army's quartermasters and commissary officers simply did not dare to clothe and feed their men properly for fear of the wrath of the gods of red-tape. But of course no thing like that could occur in connection with Pall Mall

It must not be supposed that Mr. Roosevelt deals only with bellicose matters, by any means. Again and again he insists upon the supreme importance of complete purity of administration and political life. He is eager that the labour problem and the trust problem shall be dealt with fearlessly, but without unwise excesses. To all reformers, especially to social reformers, such as the anti-vice crusaders of New York, he speaks words of wisdom when he insists that the worst enemies of reform are the extremists. "It is a great mistake to think that the extremist is a better man than the moderate. Usually the difference is not that he is morally stronger, but that he is intellectually weaker. He is not more virtuous. He is simply more foolish." Mr. Roosevelt cites the opposition of anti-slavery hotheads to Lincoln's re-election as a typical case. No doubt Mrs. Carrie Nation is a modern instance, but we have them over here, to.

MRS. CARRIE NATION, the redoubtable saloon smasher and temperance reformer, has been laid low, and by her own axe. Her admirers at Topeka Kansas where Mrs. Nation lives, have been industriously collecting subscriptions for some time, and a few days ago gathered at their leader's house to present her with a new specimen of her favourite implement of saloon warfare—an enormous axe. The new axe was large and keenly sharp, and Mrs. Nation, in accepting the present, was so elated that she incautiously brandished the instrument, showing how she would use it in her coming campaign. In the middle of a wild flight of oratory the axe fell from her grasp, and cut entirely through her boot, severing one of her toes. Mrs. Nation is now laid up, and her campaign is indefinitely postponed.

ACCORDING to the latest estimates, the Imperial expenditure on railways in the next financial year will be at least ten crores, with the possibility of extra fifty lakhs being provided. There will be a normal allotment of one crore for irrigation.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CONVOY CAPTURED NEAR KLERKSDORP.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

A "Standard" despatch from Klerksdorp says that the Convoy twice repulsed the Boers. The latter then charged on three sides with tremendous impetus and recklessness, dividing and overwhelming the column.

Some of the Northumberland Fusiliers fought their way out and charged with fixed bayonets, but quite hopelessly.

Thirty Boers were killed and 23 wounded.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

25th February, near Klerksdorp, killed—Captain Hood, Central India Horse, attached to the 5th Yeomanry; Captain Coates and 2nd Lieut. Quin, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. Harbord, 3rd South Wales Borderers, and Lieut. A. C. Wingrove, 5th Imperial Yeomanry. Wounded—Major Enderby, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers and Captain M. C. R. Backhouse, 5th Imperial Yeomanry. Missing, presumably prisoners—Lieut.-Colonel W. C. Anderson; Captains C.A. Armstrong, H. B. Phillips, and A. L. Phillips; Lieuts. W. H. George and H. G. Smith, all of the 5th Imperial Yeomanry; 2nd Lieutenants Row, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, and N. Patterson R. F. A.

27th February, near Frankfort, slightly wounded in forearm—Lieutenant Barnard, 2nd Leinster Regiment.

28th February, at Roodpoort, dangerously wounded—Lieutenant Archershee, 19th Hussars. Severely wounded in both forearms—Lieut. A. J. Daly, West Australian Mounted Infantry.

1st March, dangerously ill of enteric—Trooper R. Taplin, 5th Dragoons and Troopers R. Langley, H. Strull, W. Cane, C. J. Pells, G. Saunders and J. Crewdson, all of the 19th Hussars.

ON SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Captains Moore and James and Lieut. Smith, all of the Indian Staff Corps, proceeded to South Africa for service with the Yeomanry.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE SOLDIER.

CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM.

COLONIES AND IMPERIAL BURDENS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Mr. Brodrick, in introducing the Army Estimates in the House of Commons, to-night, said that service with the Colours would be three years and nine years in the Reserve.

The Soldier's pay is increased to one shilling a day from 1st April next.

Soldiers after two years if efficient could elect to go into the Reserve or complete eight years with the colours and thereafter four with the Reserve. If they chose the latter, they would be paid eighteen-pence daily.

Good conduct pay will be abolished.

The cost will be £1,048,000 to Great Britain and £786,000 to India.

He denied he had dealt with Lord Kitchener in a niggardly spirit over the question of remounts, and said 550,000 animals had been landed and purchased in South Africa during thirty months.

A beginning, he said, had been made in the system of decentralization of the Army Volunteer and Militia reserves would be established, provision made for the better education of officers' improved drill of the men and a reduction in officers' expenses.

When the Colonial Statesmen attended the Coronation, the Government hoped to see how far the Colonies are willing to undertake responsibilities which will knit the Empire.

MR. BRODRICK'S ARMY SCHEMES.

LONDON, MAR. 5.

The papers heartily approve the increase of pay in the army and the rearrangement of the terms of service.

The changes will give India a regular succession of trained troops able to stay five or six years.

NEW ARMY CORPS ORGANISATION.

An Army Order issued gives the details of the new Army Corps organisation which takes effect in the Irish, the Aldershot and Southern Commands immediately.

TENDERS INVITED FOR INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Secretary of State for India invites up to the 12th March, tenders for India Bills amounting to one million sterling to replace the Bills due on the 15th March. The Bills will be for one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand pounds, repayable in twelve months.

BOUNTY MEN IN INDIA.

INCREASE OF THE RESERVE.

Lord Raglan, in the House of Lords, said that 16,500 men had taken the bounty to complete their service in India. He hoped to increase the Reserve to 170,000 men.

DR. WELLDON'S CANONRY.

Bishop Welldon has been gazetted Canon of St. Peter's, Westminster.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

REBELLION IN KWANGSI.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The rebellion in Kwangsi is spreading.

The insurgents have murdered a French officer on the Tongking border.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CACUTTA, MAR. 5.

Doctors Justice, Walsh, Horton and Lewis are ordered to England.

The need of supplying the Native Infantry Regiments with binoculars and telescopes is now recognised, and the matter will be taken up in 1903-4.

The Government of India have approved of the adoption of Major Bigg's arm rack for the use of British Troops in Barracks in India and enough to hold 25,000 rifles are to be procured during the ensuing year for introduction in the first instance on the North-West Frontier, and in Upper India.

The temporary appointment is sanctioned of an officer on Regimental pay with Staff allowance in each command, to supervise and organise native establishments under despatch to South Africa.

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 5.

At the Tennis Championship finals to-day, Pearson beat Elliott easily by three sets to love; the first set closing at 7·5 games; the second at 6·1 games and the third to love. Pearson thus secures the trophy.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

A further heavy increase in the plague mortality is reported; 21,739 deaths occurring last week against 14,946 in the preceding seven days, and 6,991 in the corresponding week of last year. The Punjab reports ten thousand deaths, the Bombay Presidency five thousand; N. W. P. two thousand, and Bengal one thousand.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge, Commander G. J. Baugh, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Southampton, which port she left on the 11th February, and called at Queenstown on the 13th, and Aden on the 27th idem. She has brought drafts for different regiments, consisting of 44 officers, 16 ladies, 6 children, 6 warrant officers, 3 women, and 5 children, 1,169 non-commissioned officers and men, 41 women, and 69 children, and 3 horses. Debarkation of the troops commenced at 8 a.m. The baggage guard and working party, strength 4 officers and 200 men under a Field Officer left the ship's side at 10 a. m. and the baggage at 11 a. m. The remainder of the troops for shore moved into the barges at 12-30 p. m. with families and 2-30 p. m. The troops left by three special troop trains from the Sassoon Dock to Deolali and Poona as under:—The first train to Deolali left the Dock at 5-40 p.m. with 5 officers, 571 men, 19 women, and 36 children. The second train left at 6-30 p.m with 6 officers and 390 men. The third train to Poona left the dock at 7-20 p.m. with 3 officers, 145 men, and one woman. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut Col C N Simpson, R F A	2nd Lieut H F Lawrence, 1st S Rifles
Major and Bt Lt Col W E Peyton D S O, 15th Hussars	2nd Lieut F Fairlie, 1st S Rifles
Major and Mrs C T Becker and 2 daughters, K O S Borders	2nd Lieut A S G Berkley, 1st S W Borderers
Major and Mrs E Clocte, R H A	2nd Lieut G S Goldsmith, 1st Cheshire Regt
Major and Mrs W J Napier, R G A	2nd Lieut E W Watson, 1st E York
Capt and Bt Major and Mrs A E Lascelles, 1st Norfolk	2nd Lieut A E Burnett, 2nd K O S Borderers
Capt H G Casson, 1st S W Borders	2nd Lieut C B Stewart, 1st R Scots
Capt and Mrs W B Woodham, Northampton Regt	2nd Lieut R H H Manners, 2nd Rl Scots
Capt P Foster, R G A	2nd Lieut L St Cheaple, 2nd A and S Highlanders
Capt P Foster, R G A	2nd Lieut P C Wynter, 1st E Surrey
Capt H E Staddon, R A M C	Lieut and Qr Mr J Griffiths, 1st Norfolk Regt
Capt and Mrs H Spencer, R F A	2nd Lieut G S M Hutchinson, Unattached List
Lieut G E C Welby, 1st S W Borders	2nd Lieut P W Elliott, Unattached List
Lieut C A L Graham, R G A	Lieut and Mrs J H Head, and 3 children, I A Schools
Lieut A H Rushton, R G A	Lieut P Phillips, I O Dept
Lieut R D A Anderson, R G A	Lieut and Mrs Ford and child, Royal Indian Marine
Lieut H W Long, R A M C	Lieut Lazenby, Royal Indian Marine
Lieut L J Cahill, R A M C	Lieut Kindall, Royal Indian Marine
2nd Lieut J A Ellis, 2nd Border Regt	Wife of Lieut I S Goater, I A Schools
2nd Lieut H C Foster, R Fusiliers	Miss K Smith, Indian Nursing Service
2nd Lieut J Wyndham, 2nd Welsh	Miss F C Hill, Indian Nursing Service
2nd Lieut A F W Paterson, 1st Bedford Regt	Miss E Sykes, Indian Nursing Service
2nd Lieut H E Norton, 15th Hussars	Miss E A Terry, Indian Nursing Service
2nd Lieut R D L McLeod, 2nd Hants Regt	Miss J Longhurst, Indian Nursing Service
2nd Lieut W H Hodgson, R S Fusiliers	
2nd Lieut H R A Davies, 1st Wiltshire	
2nd Lieut H L Roache, W York	

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

SHAREHOLDERS in this feeder line will be pleased to learn that the promoters Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., have been informed by the Secretary of State in Council for India that the limit of time during which 4 per cent. interest may be payable during construction is extended, if required, up to 31st December 1903. As it was expected the line would be completed well before the end of June 1902, the limit of time in the original contract was fixed not beyond the 31st December this year. We are informed that the Indent for the greater portions of the permanent way has reached England and the rails, etc., are being hurried out whilst the supervision of the bridging &c., was commenced at the end of last month. The latest estimates for the construction of the line come to less than 11 lakhs, and can be further reduced by the use of second hand rails on a portion of the line, and it is expected that the entire cost will not exceed 10 1-2 lakhs. The next call of Rs. 40 per share will, probably, be made either late this month or early in April.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. T. W. Cuffe presiding. There were present: Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. G. Lund, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Haji Usaf Haji Ismail, Mr. S. D. Khote and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

THE SHAMSET STREET FIRE.

The Committee considered the following letter to the chairman of the Corporation from Mr. Ramkrishna Luximon Dalas and fifty others:—"We, the landlords and tenants in Shamset Street, beg to bring to your notice that on account of fire, which took place on 27th December 1901, nearly eleven lives were burnt and five properties were damaged with moveables. The fire was undoubtedly due to the carelessness in boiling dammer, against which a complaint was made to the Municipal Commissioner, but in vain, in these circumstances we request that you will please now issue the necessary orders and thereby save our lives and houses from any further loss in future."

It was resolved to refer the letter to the Commissioner for report.

QUARRY HOLE NUISANCE.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 4 Division:—"I have the honour to request the favour of your obtaining the sanction of the Standing Committee to a notice under Section 381 of the Municipal Act being served on Mr. J. Gomes, requiring him to fill up the quarry hole recently made by him by excavating earth from the land belonging to him, and bearing Ward No. 3560, Elphinstone Road. Holes of this nature are apt to retain filthy water and to become breeding places for mosquitoes. Hence the necessity of filling them up. A letter was written to Mr. Gomes about a month ago requesting him to have this work carried out, but to no effect. The area of the quarry hole is about 2,100 square feet and it will have to be filled up to a depth of three feet."

They also considered the following further letter from the same officer:—"I have the honour to request the favour of your obtaining the sanction of the Standing Committee to a notice under Section 381 of the Municipal Act being served on Mr. Hirjee Asoo requiring him to fill up the quarry hole recently made by him by excavating earth from the ground belonging to him and bearing Ward No. 6501, Matunga Road. Holes of this nature in the immediate vicinity of dwellings are not advisable, as they become breeding places for mosquitoes. Hence the necessity of filling them up. A letter was written to Mr. Hirjee Asoo about a month ago requesting him to have this work carried out, but to no effect. The dimensions of the quarry hole are about 275 square feet and it will have to be filled up to a depth of nearly 5 feet.

The sanction asked for was given.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE comparative beauty of the Japanese belle with her Western sisters has been under discussion in America recently. There is no doubt that the Japanese woman is a pretty creature so long as she is young, but she fades early, and does not grow into that graceful maturity so characteristic of the Americans and English. As a rule, the Japanese are extremely sallow, and use much paint and powder. Beauty, according to the Japanese standard, consists of a long, oval face, regular features, almond-shaped eyes, slightly sloping upwards a high, narrow forehead, and a mass of straight black hair.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOTBALL CUP TIES.

THE FIRST GOLF TOURNAMENT.

HUNTING MASTERSHIPS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

FEW sports possess a patron saint, and S. Liedwi, or Lydwina, the patron saint of skaters, had an experience hardly calculated to inspire faith in the righteousness of the pastime. She was born of noble parents at Schiedam in 1396. Again her own inclinations she took to skating—bone skates were then in use—and was knocked down on rough ice towards the end of the fourteenth century. Thereafter she was confined to her bed, a martyr to numerous diseases. In 1616 she was formally beautified, in 1890 sanctified. In an early printed book, Brugman's "Vita Lijdwine," 1498, one of the woodcuts is concerned with her accident on the ice—the first known print of skating, and the earliest notice of a bladed skate on record. A reproduction of this rare engraving is one of the interesting exhibits brought together by the National Skating Association, in the rooms of the Alpine Club, to celebrate 21st birthday. Æsthetically one of the most charming of the engravings is Martin Heemskerck's "Hyems," Van Eyck-like in the architectural background detail, and amusing is the late seventeenth century Dutch mezzotint of skates being strapped to the feet of a lady by a Cupid. The Guildhall Museum have lent a number of the ancient bone skates mentioned above to the Exhibition. They were discovered in the course of the excavations in the City of London. Two of them are especially interesting, consisting of horse bones, with sandle soles of the Roman period attached. There is also a model of a wooden skate, the blade being made out of the lower jaw of a sheep formerly used in Pomerania.

A Rugby Union international and seven Association cup-ties were played on Saturday afternoon, in spite of the weather. There were other matches, of course, but in them the interest was less general. The victory of the England fifteen at Leicester was quite a cheering experience for Rugby Union folk. England won the Ireland match two years ago, but there have been so many international football disasters (viewed from the England point of view) in recent years that a result which greatly encourages is now doubly welcome. The victory at Leicester was by one try, but it was a good victory, and, coming after the hard fight made in the Wales match, when a penalty against Oughtred alone turned the scale, it should do something by way of restoring confidence in the capacity of present-day amateur Rugby players. The game presented two noticeable features—superiority in the play of the Ireland forwards and the tremendous pace shown by the England three-quarters. With one or two rule-proving exceptions the visiting forwards packed in far the better style, and their work in the loose was exceptionally effective. So far as their efforts controlled it, the game was always full of bustle. The England backs handled the ball with great sureness, and at the same time there was never a suspicion of pottering in their movements. They had opposed to them some strong and fearless tacklers, Fulton, the full back, defending his position with never-failing resource and activity. He made one slip that cost his side dearly, but he was the one pronounced success on the Ireland side. The England halves had a substantial share in the victory, and the work of Oughtred (whose selection to partner Walton was rather unkindly criticised) was especially useful. There should have been more scoring for England in the closing twenty minutes of the game. Twice the scoring of a try was narrowly averted, and twice the ball was kicked dead. On the whole therefore, the victory was honestly merited. Next Saturday, there will be a Rugby Union county match in Manchester and a Northern Union county match at Leeds. The Rugby Union match is between Lancashire and Durham, and upon the result depends the championship of the northern group. Lancashire have no great interest in that championship, but if the defeat Durham (improbabilities must be reckoned with) Cheshire, whose only defeat was at the hands of Durham, will stand level. In the alternative Durham win easily, because they have triumphed all along the line this season. Gloucestershire and Middlesex have yet to meet to decide the championship of the South. The Northern Union match at Leeds should have been played in November. It was postponed because on the day fixed the Headingley ground gripped with frost and clouded with fog. The Cheshire fifteen has secured all the honours this season. Both Lancashire and Yorkshire have been beaten. Next Saturday's match will be, therefore, a struggle between the two counties without any direct bearing on the championship.

A fortnight ago one read that the competition for the English Association Cup was timed to begin too early. The January weather was bad. Snow had fallen inconveniently on the eve of the day when the first round was to be played. This was the fault not of the weather but of the Council of the Football Association, and one gathered that that administrative body was to be advised to mend its calendar and to fix the first round of cup-ties not earlier than the first Saturday in February. If we could rely on there being fewer samples of weather in February this rearrangement might be commendable, but after last Saturday's experience there is need for additional arguments to support it. Here was the second Saturday in February, and the weather was distinctly more unfavourable than on the Saturday in January—a fortnight earlier. Sixteen Association teams were concerned in Saturday's programme. Fourteen of them weathered the snow. Only that most interesting match of all, Newcastle and Sunderland, was postponed. By contrast with the first round, there was not one draw in the seven matches that were played, and (repeating the experience of the first round) success rested in a majority of matches with the teams away from home. Notts Forest, Bury, Portsmouth, Stoke, and Derby County were the teams that triumphed on "foreign" soil. Notts Forest came from Matlock, where they had been training, to Manchester, and beat the City by a couple of goals. The Manchester team consisted for more than half of the game of only ten men Smith, the goal-scoring hero of the replayed tie with Preston North End, was lamed before the interval. He retired, and the crowd of 16,000 people had for their entertainment on a miserable afternoon a prolonged exhibition of the miserable game which is produced by one-back play. Bury had the easy task everybody anticipated for them at Walsall, and Bury are now the only Lancashire team in the competition. Stoke made a brave win at Bristol, and Derby County did rather better than one expected them to do at Lincoln. Stoke and Derby County alone will represent the Association football of the Midlands in the third round. With knowledge of the strength of the Reading game one is bound to acknowledge the victory of Portsmouth as a good achievement, and Northern respect for Southern football will be greatly enhanced by the very effective way in which Southampton disposed of Liverpool. Bolton Wanderers, after all, made a good fight at Sheffield, and they were unluckily beaten by a goal which Priest luckily scored by driving the ball between the Bolton goalkeeper's legs into the net. Sheffield and Bolton Wanderers, it is intersting to note, had only met once before in a cup-tie, and that was in the Sheffield club's first season—1899-90. It was considered at the time a wonderful success for the United to get through the qualifying rounds and to beat Burnley in the first round of the competition proper. But they met the Bolton team in the second round and were reduced to a rather ignominous—level, for the Wanderers scored thirteen goals to none! Last Saturday, some of the strongest members of the Bolton team were unable to take their places in the team—a factor, no doubt, in the result of the game.

The weather's interference with football more generally affected the Northern Union game. In the Manchester district one match only of any importance was played, and that not until an army of snow sweepers had been employed on the Swinton ground. Hull came very near to victory, for close up to the end of the game they held a lead. Then in the last minute, when the spectators were making for the exits, Barnet, for Swinton, scored a try and so turned the scale. In Yorkshire there was a surprise provided by the defeat of Bradford. The loss of a man at the beginning of the game had something to do with it. Hunslet had their revenge for an earlier defeat at Leigh, and Brighouse Rangers were beaten by Runcorn. The Rev. Ernest H. Dykes, vicar of Oulton in Yorkshire, was associated years ago with the now extinct Leeds Parish Church Football Club. He has been "interviewed" recently, and his reminiscences contain some interesting personal allusions. Mr. Dykes learned his football at Durham—"a curious game it was, rough at times, it must be confessed, almost to brutality. 'Hack him over!' was the cry when anyone was running with the ball, and it was the commonest thing to see fellows hacked clean off their feet. A scrummage was merely an opportunity for hard hacking' . . . The worst bit of hacking I ever experienced was administered by the ex-Bishop of Calcutta, (D. Welldon, when playing against King's College, Cambridge. I thought at the time he had broken my leg, and I can almost fancy I feel the end of his vigorous boot to this day." Mr. Dykes played for Yorkshire against Lancashire in 1878. "This was the match," he says, "in which H. W. T. Garnett protested to A. N. Hornby that he came to play football and not to see the Lancashire captain kick the ball into the next parish."

The first tournament of the year, held on Lord Dudley's private course at Whitley Court, proved most successful, although a slight fall of snow caused the scoring during the forenoon to be somewhat high. Vardon, Kirkaldy, Herd, and Braid were the most successful of the competitors, finishing in the order in which their names are written. In the afternoon the Champion accomplished a grand round of 71, heading Vardon by a stroke and winning a prize of £10 for the lowest score. Kirkaldy had what advantage was to be gained by an intimate knowledge of the course, which he laid out himself; evidently, however, he is in form and the same remark applies to Herd. It is satisfactory to see these old St. Andrews players beginning the season so well. Irish golfers have taken steps to approach the authorities who have charge of the Championship arrangments through the correct official channel. Their request that the Amateur Championship may be held on Irish in turn with British links is a perfectly reasonable one, but as yet it has never been brought to the official cognisance of the delegates. Fresh business can only be introduced by a delegate, and three months must elapse after notice has been given before the new matters come up for decision. These being the rules, it was evidently incompetent for the authorities to enterain proposals direct from a deputation of Irish golfers last year. Mr. David Anderson, the Dalhousie delegate, is bringing the matter forward, and in all probability it will be finally settled when the delegates hold their usual meeting at Hoylake during the week of the Amateur Championship. For this event Irish golfers are entering in some force. One of the most promising candidates is Mr. H. Reade, of the Royal Portrush Club. It will be remembered that last autumn he defeated both the Amateur Champion and Mr. John Ball, jun, in single matches, and if he plays up to that record he should have a good chance of success.

The weather of late has been more suitable for Scotland's other national pastime of curling than for golf. Although the two games are essentially different, they present two points of resemblance. At curling, as at golf, the players evince the greatest keenness and enthusiasm, and for the time being all social distinctions are forgotten and laid aside. The "skip" of a curling rink is chosen solely for his experience and skill at the game, and the other three members of his side obey his orders implicitly. The annual match between North and South of Scotland was decided the other day at Carsebreck, and resulted, as it usually has of late years, in a victory for the Southern curlers. Under the auspices of the Bushey Hall Club a professional tournament is to be held on the Bushey links on May 14 and 15. Sixteen of the leading players will be invited to take part in it, and prizes to the amount of £75 will be offered for competition. This tournament should furnish some clue to the form of the "cracks" coming, as it does, about three weeks before the chief golfing event of the year is said.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Captain G. L Langbourne, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers:—

Auston Mrs H G	Lampen Maj and Mrs
Antenraith Mr W	Lawrence Mrs and infant
Anderson Col W R	Lawrence Mr
Abbott Mr and Mrs	Morton Miss
Baumann Miss	MacHer Mrs R and 2 infts
Brown Miss G	Marston Miss
Berkley-Smith Mr S	Marrison Mr and Mrs W T
Bremner Mr and Mrs G	McCandlish Capt
Barnes Mrs and infant	Martin Col A J
Cowie Miss	Merewether Capt
Cog Miss A G	Miles Miss C
Comburn Mr C F	Maunder Mr R A
Colomb Mrs and infant	Newell Capt and Mrs H A
Colomb Maj F C	Nayndia Mr O H
Cockburn Lieut-Col	Northmore Mr J
Corkery Mr and Mrs F H	Nicholls Rev and Mrs G Q and child
Carroll Mrs M T	O'Donnel Mrs and infant
Clark Mr J	Oakes Ms W H
De Barth Col E	O'Gorman Mrs
Dunne Mrs	Oppenheim Mrs C
Elton Mrs C F	Orr Mr S
Fowler G Q O child and 2 infants	Preston Rev and Mrs H P
Fraser Maj T	Packer Miss A M
Flaton Mr	Phillipps Mr and Mrs H V M
Fallow Miss	Phillips Miss
Gray Mr H	Pearson Miss
Gray Mrs H and infant	Rowan Col and Mrs F E
Goodgame Miss	Rawles Miss
Geoghegan Capt and Mrs	Ryan Mrs and infant
Gibbons Miss M	Robinson Mr and infant
Gorman Mr C	Radford Mr A
Grant Mr and Mrs C	Rushton Mrs
Hardy Miss M	Stephenson Mr B
Hume Maj T L	Simpson Mrs R
Hillesley Mrs and two Misses	Sanger Miss
Hullah Mr J	Stuart Mr J
Haines Lieut-Col	Still Mr and Mrs C
Hopwood Capt	Slater Mr H K
Harvey Mr B A	Sure Mr K S
Impey Mrs M H L	Stuart Capt E D
Ibbetson Mrs and Miss	Turnbull Miss
Johnstone Mrs N M	Thomas Miss
Jackson Mr and Mrs	Tute Mr R C
Kipling Mrs	Turnbull 2nd Lieut Col
Kelly Miss C	Wilson Mr C S
Keep Mrs and 2 children	Wetherby Mr H F
Kennedy Mr J	Warrington Mr
Krishman Mr C	Writzler Mr H
Knowles Rev and Mrs J H	Whistler Maj A D

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA—THIRD DAY. THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

H. E. Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup Race—For Yochts of any size belonging to the R B Y C, Y R A, time allowances for rating. The winning yacht will become holder of the Cup for the year. Entrance fees Rs. 10, 1st prize Rs. 150, 2nd prize Rs 75, and 3rd prize Rs 50. Course No. 1—14·8 miles, start at 2-20 p. m.

Boats Name		Owners
Forella	Entered by	G V Scmell R E
Stella	"	Col B W Boyd I M S
Melody	"	Mr J B L Macbeth
Turquoise	"	Mr C A R Crome lin
Mannikin	"	Officers R A

Regatta—Third day—Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3.00 p. m. Course No. 1 followed by No. 13—9·00 miles. Entrance fees Rs. 5, 1st prize Rs 60, 2nd prize Rs 30 and third prize Rs 20.

Boats Name	Owners
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson
Cintra	Capt G Lamb I M S

Ships Boats Fancy Rig Race—For man-of-war and bona fide ships, open to boats of any size with fancy rig. Entrance fee Rs 3. 1st prize Rs 45, 2nd prize Rs 20 and 3rd prize Rs 10 12·5 miles, start at 2·15 p m.

Boats Name			Entered by
H M S Magdala's Cutter		28'	Lt G H S La-Touche, R I M
Do.	"	25'	Lt A H J Hamilton "
Valettas'	"		Mr A Harris
Assayes	"	25'	Lt Comdr R M Lambert R N
Abyssinias	"	27'	Lt J C Powles, R N
Tenasserim's	"	25'	Lieut E C Carver
Highflyers gig		30'	Capt F E Broek R N

Bunder Boat Race—For Licensed Karachi and Jolly Boats. Entrance free, 1st prize Rs 25, and 2nd prize Rs 12, Course No 1—7·1 miles. Start at 3·15 p m.

Boats Name	No
Mammoodi	5591
Gunga	5517
Hindoostan	4233
Luxmi	2889
Parbuty	5138
Bhawani	4826
Dustgiri	6

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH.

Challenge Cup Race—Being the third and last race of the series for yachts of any rig and size on the list of the R B Y C,—Y R A. Time allowances for rating.

Entrance fees, Rs 15. 1st prize, Rs 50. 2nd prize Rs 25 Course No 17, distance, 21 miles. Start at 2 p.m.

Handicap Race—For those yachts on the R B Y C list that are not entered for the Challenge Cup Race.

Entrance, fee, Rs 5. 1st prize, Rs 60. 2nd prize, Rs 30, 3rd prize, Rs 10. Course No 1 followed by Course No 13. Start at 3 p.m.

Ships' Boats Race—Handicap for Man-o'-war and bona fide ship's open boats of any size with service rig and under service conditions.

Entrance fees, Rs 3. 1st prize, Rs 45. 2nd prize, Rs 20, 3rd prize, Rs 10. Course No 5, distance, 8·8 miles. Start at 2-45 p.m.

Rowing races will be held on the 11th of March.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.

IN AID OF THE DUFFERIN FUND.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

YESTERDAY, after many months of planning and of anxious work, Lady Northcote and all those of her friends, who have given her such willing assistance in connection with the Fancy Fete in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, had the delight of knowing that their anticipatory efforts, at least were over and that their labours had been crowned with complete and brilliant success. A walk through the multitudinous departments at the Oval, although it cannot fail to delight and surprise one at the same time, produce a feeling approaching helplessness. The magnitude of the venture, the infinity of detail which goes to make up the whole, and the harmony and success with which that detail has been collected and blended, merit the sincerest congratulations for Lady Northcote, her committee, and band of workers' Viewed from outside during the day the enclosure, the effect is surprisingly gay; but such a gorgeous blaze of colour as one finds oneself in, after passing the turnstiles, it would be difficult to exceed. Here are thousands of fairy lamps, hundreds of flags, and decorations innumerable, distributed about the ground in the most lavish and luxurious fashion, and with an eye to the best possible effect. The stalls are gaily decked with flags and flowers and shrubs, the strains of the band catch one's ear amongst the babel of a thousand excited voices; one does not know which way to turn. And, indeed, it is difficult to come to a decision with such an embarrassing variety to choose from. To the right of the East entrance is the Shannon River with all its picturesque beauties, to the left is the Cafe Chantant, where the musical seductions of the popping cork and the orchestral band vie for supremacy. At the Band Stand end of the Oval, perhaps, is proceeding a display of the naval or military, or a circus performance. The various side shows loudly call for our attention. If one is to see all that is to be seen, and to pay to it the attention that it merits, the Fete will require one's attendance during every moment it is in progress.

Such an effect though, as already said, due to the initiatory conception of Her Excellency Lady Northcote, was of course the result of the forethought and organization of many minds, and the outcome of the industry of many hands. Prominent amongst the many workers are Mr. Marshal Reid, Mr. T. Birkett, and Mr. W. Crum, the Joint Honorary Secretaries, who have laboured unceasingly during the last few weeks. But it would be almost an impossibility to mention at this point all those whose labours are deserving of notice. That had better be done in connection with their respective departments. One pleasing feature of the preparatory arrangements has been the ready response to the appeal for donations and subscriptions. All classes have exhibited willing generosity, donations have come in from Bombay, from up-country, from all parts of India, and from England, and the givers have been of all nationalities. Now that the venture has commenced in real earnest, and now that it depends upon the generosity of the general public for success rather than upon individual subscribers, its success is assured. The scene in the Oval yesterday evening was quite sufficient to warrant that statement. Such a spectacle of delighted enthusiasm could denote nothing, but the ultimate attainment of the measure of success which Lady Northcote and all connected with the Fete are hoping for.

But to give some idea of what is to be seen and done and experienced at the Oval. Perhaps it will be best to turn first to

THE SHANNON RIVER.

This is one of the biggest ventures of the Fete. It has involved most expense, and most labour and the most enthusiastic partisans of their own departments will be ready to agree, now that it is in active operation that it is the biggest success. The "Shannon River" is a replica of the "Canton River," which was made such a great feature of the Earl's Court Exhibition. Mr. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, has been largely responsible for the construction and design of the river, and he has been assisted by Mr. C. C. James and other gentlemen, all of whom have worked with such heartiness and enthusiasm as thoroughly merited the unqualified success of the undertaking yesterday.

Quite a third of the total area taken up by the Fete enclosure is devoted to this section, which is at the north end of the Oval. Passing the turnstiles the visitor finds himself in a picturesque retreat, a bower of luxurious shrubbery in the midst of which are to be descried settees nestling in decidedly deluctive fashion. A rustic bridge leads to "Paradise," but here one may not stop until the joys of the river itself have been tasted. It seems almost sacrilege to give descriptions of mere mechanism after the delights of that voyage around the sinuous course of the "Shannon" have been experienced. But the fact that the river is 850 feet in length, that its width is 3 feet 6 in. and its depth 15 inches on an average show that it is not a mere toy. During its course the river has a fall of four feet, and it descends with a considerable velocity. At the lower end of the river is a water wheel which is regulated to lift the water back to its source, and which is driven by a steam engine. All these mechanical details are skilfully hidden from view, all that the voyager sees is a picturesque boat, the plashing water and the gaily illuminated grounds with the hills and valleys of old Ireland dimly visible through the Shrubbery. The journey has a most exhilarating effect, and it is to be suspected that last night there were many who braved the waters of the Shannon more than once. There are sixteen boats, eight large ones and eight small. Crews are not required, the boats being automatically carried by the current until they reach the end of the journey. Immediately the circuit has been completed, (the whole of the distance amid the shrubbery, and beneath the tunnels is accomplished in about four minutes), the boat is seized by a body of blue jackets, who place it again at the point of launching. Lieutenant G. La Touche is in charge of this section of the arrangements.

Around the Shannon River enclosure are staged a number of pictures depicting Irish scenery, the work of Mr. Cyril Burns. All are excellent examples of scenic painting. There are the torrent tributaries of the Shannon with the ancient Celtic crosses, the castle of Killaloo situated on the top of the down, and flowering crops overlooking the river. There is a picturesque Irish village scene, and there are one or two other pictures which set off the natural effects of shrubbery and water very nicely. But besides these decorations the "river" enclosure is illuminated on a most lavish scale. Around the tunnels along the whole course of the river amid the shrubbery and on the stalls have been distributed over five thousand pretty fairy lamps, their brilliant and varying transparencies glittering with extreme beauty. Besides these there are 500 electric lights. Another fact which shows in what a scale the decorations have been carried out is that Mr. Nigel Paton has used no less than 7,000 plants and shrubs in the artistic garden decorations. In the Shannon River enclosure are to be found attractions without number, besides the river itself. No more restful retreat from the enthusiatic bustle of the rest of the fete could be wished for than across that rustic bridge leading to "Paradise."

On one side of the enclosure is a small open air theatre, over which Mrs. Macmillan presides, and here at frequent intervals capital variety entertainments assist voyagers on the river to beguile away their time in a most delightful manner. Chairs and settees and tables are to be found everywhere, and every encouragement is offered to visitors to partake of refreshment whilst listening to the concert. Near the entrance is a tasteful little flower stall arranged in the form of a pagoda and superintended by Mrs. Stanley Reed, and not far away is a hexagonal cigarette stall of which Mrs. T. A. Turner and other ladies have charge. Amongst those who have contributed to the success of the Shannon River enclosure, besides the ladies and gentlemen already mentioned, may be noted Mr. M.C. Murzban Mr. N. Manghan, Mr. B. H. Hewett, Mr. D. D. Daruvala, and Mr. Govindram Dulabhram. These gentlemen assisted materially in the mechanical construction of the river itself. Donations have come from Mr. Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed, who presented the tea used at the buffet, Mr. Manjee Nathobhoy who imported and gave the Mocha coffee used at the Arab Stall arranged by Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy; and Mr. Thompson of Boyd's Ice Factory who presented yesterday, and will continue to do so each day, a large Pyramid of ice, the principal feature of which is a portrait of her Excellency Lady Northcote imbedded in its transparent centre. Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy has also provided a Sweet Stall for high caste Hindus, and this is personally superintended by Mrs. Tribhowandas with a staff of Brahmin servants.

SIDE SHOWS.

So much for the Shannon River. As to the remainder of the fete, it is difficult to decide where to begin. But as one leaves the Shannon River the first announcement to attract one's attention is that relating to the exhibition of Rontgen Rays and other electrical phenomena by Major Collis Barry. Last evening Major Barry had too numerous assemblies, and his demonstrations and explanations were found most interesting by every body, whether of a scientific turn of mind or not. Inside the tent is arranged a mass of apparatus which is sufficiently mysterious to enable Major Barry to keep visitors to his section in a continual thrill of expectation.

Throughout the evening Mr. David Cope, Junior assisted by Madamoiselle Frenchie was also busily engaged in amusing crowds of people. His entertainment commenced every hour the first starting at half past five o'clock and the last at half past ten. Mr. Cope's qualifications as an entertainer are too well known to need much advertisement. Last night his programmes were varied and they all contained clever items, but the chief note about them was fun, pure and simple. In an open enclosure next to Mr. Cope's tent is esconced Professor Manchachand, a native exponent of the art of sleight of hand. His illusions were clever and complete, and he had many patrons and was much applauded, his programmes being of a decidedly superior character A large marquee was also devoted to a Cinematograph and phonograph Exhibition, the instruments and films having been kindly lent by Mr. Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpal. This section was also well supported.

Further on is a booth, entrance to which costs the modest sum of 4 annas, and where "the pujilistic champions of the fleet meet all comers." In these contests what is lacking as regards scientific ability (and no little degree of science was displayed in the encounters last night) is made up by general excitement The arrangements were superintended by Surgeon Mornement, R. N. The "Aunt Sally" which was also arranged by the sailors was a sailor also attracted a numerous coterie of patrons, and sticks were flying in the direction of his devoted head all the evening. The shooting galleries come next. They have been given the rather romantic title of the "Bombay Bisley Rifle Range," with the alternative designation of the "Sportsman's Paradise" and are on quite an unusual and novel scale. All sorts of targets may be shot at, movable targets representing running game, and a Jack-in-the-box requiring deadly precision of aim as well as target cards upon which the score of the marksman can be carefully noted. Hourly Pools were held and crack shots had quite a good time. The entrance to these competitions was eight annas and a rupee. Ladies were also invited to enter these pools and competitions, and special reductions were made for soldiers in uniform. In the first of the galleries, visitors to the fete had the privilege of viewing an actual naval gun a maxim which was discharged at frequent intervals.

Right at the end of the enclosure nearest the band stand is stabled an elephant and children are invited to test his merits for the sum of two annas. Not a few adults also took the opportunity of being carried round the fete on his back. And along this side of the enclosure runs the Mono-Railway, the cars of which run on a single rail. Half a dozen cars were busily engaged last night in conveying passengers to and from the Shannon River and the novel railway created no little curiosity.

At the South end of the enclosure are the big arenas devoted to the naval and military displays, and also the ring where a programme is given twice daily by Madame Harmstone-Love's circus troupe. These were of course centres of interest to large crowds.

THE BAZAAR STALLS.

Proceeding back along the Queen's Road side of the enclosure we come upon the fancy bazaar stalls. Here is, indeed, a ladies' paradise. There are three stalls forming a semi-circle at the open end of which is an effective realisation of the Secundra Gate at Agra, one of the features of the constructive part of the fete. Over the fancy bazaar Mrs. Bosanquet, Mrs. Macarthur, Lady Ollivant, Mrs. Walter Hughes and Mrs. Riddell preside. Their department is got up in an exceedingly tasteful fashion, the decorations being such as to attract attention from the most indifferent. On the stalls is to be found an endless variety of articles in which ladies are especially interested. Articles useful and decorative are arranged in great abundance on the stall, a testimony both to the industry of Lady Northcote's lady helpers, and of the ladies in charge of the stalls, particularly. Under the Secundra Gate is the flower stall, where Mrs. Adams Wylie, Mrs. Ffolliott, and Mrs. Street preside. In addition to merely selling buttonholes and posies and boquets, these ladies undertake to perform the decoration of dining tables, clubs, and private bungalows during the week. Indeed, they solicit applications for decorations of all kinds. Passing the post and parcels offices, the Cafe Chantant, the dining hall, and the Theatre Royal, we come to Lady Jenkins "Celestial Pagoda," a tastefully constructed stall intended by Lady Jenkins for the sale of Oriental China ornaments, and curiosities. This also is well laden with articles, and further on is the Pet show, quite a menagerie in fact. In this tent Lady Jenkins has collected a superb lion cub, a beautiful panther, a canary, monkeys and other animals, parrots and cockatoos, and a delightful aviary of all kinds of birds. The trouble she has taken in gathering together this motley and interesting collection was fully justified and rewarded last night, for immense interest was taken in it. Lady Jenkins also superintends the production of an attractive "Shadow pantomime" performance. This also secured a good deal of patronage. An auction which proved very successful was also held last night by Mr. George Arnold.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

The enclosure was opened to the public punctually at half past four o'clock, and a quarter of an hour later their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote arrived. A special platform was erected for the opening ceremony, and in front of it an enclosure was reserved for the members of the general committee. The Oval assumed a busy aspect when their Excellencies, accompanied by H. E. Admiral Bosanquet, General Sir Robert Lowe, and the Bishop of Bombay, Dr. MacArthur, ascended the platform. Addressing the assembly his Excellency said:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—Almost the first public duty which it fell to my lot to discharge upon my arrival in Bombay was to open the splendidly successful Fancy Fair and Fete, which was held on this ground two years ago, in support of the Fund that was being raised on behalf of the sufferers from famine in this Presidency. To-day it is my privilege to open what will prove, I trust, an even more successful entertainment on behalf of as worthy an object, namely, the establishment on a secure permanent basis of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, for supplying trained Native Nurses to aid the suffering native poor in India. This is not an occasion for going at length into a history of the Fund—suffice it to say that hitherto Bombay has lagged behind less generally progressive portions of India in its support of the project. We shall all agree that nothing is so unsatisfactory as the existence of any Charitable Fund which drags on a kind of spasmodic existence—occasionally with a fat year of subscription—far oftener with a lean one. And we shall also all agree that it is most unsatisfactory that ladies and gentlemen who may have the time and disposition to manage such a fund as the Dufferin Fund, should have to devote their time and powers to incessant begging for subscriptions to keep the charity alive. It appeared, therefore, to the Committee over whose deliberations Lady Northcote has had the honour to preside, that a resolute effort should be made to raise a minimum sum of two lakhs—the interest of which will be sufficient to place the Fund on an assured, though modest, basis and preclude the necessity of any further appeal by Lady Northcote on its behalf. To-day we see the results of the Committee's effort in the magnificent appearance this maidan presents, and speaking on behalf of the promoters and organizers of the Fete, I earnestly invite the public generously to reward their exertions by a liberal patronage of the stalls and amusements provided for their delectation. In an action not only will you be doing a generous and charitable deed to the poor suffering

...ives of India, for whose sole benefit the fund is intended, but also it may be conveying some slight solace to the heart of Lady Dufferin herself, upon whom at the present time so heavy a burden has been laid, and with whose great grief we so deeply sympathize by showing that her good deed in establishing this charity is not forgotten, nor unappreciated in Bombay. And now, before I declare this Fancy Fete duly opened, one very pleasant task remains to me, namely, to tender the warmest and most grateful thanks of Lady Northcote and the whole of the Committee to the Secretaries to the Fete, and to the host of ladies and gentlemen who have striven in various ways so incessantly, zealously and effectually to ensure the success of this gathering. Time, thought, money and labour—none of them have been spared—and I can only express my confident hope that those who have toiled so hard will reap their best reward by proving that they have achieved a result which will go far to mitigate the sufferings of the poor amongst whom we live, and to whom we all owe a solemn duty. I have much pleasure in declaring this Fete duly opened. (Applause.)

THE ENTERTAINMENTS.

Immediately after the Fete had been formally declared open by his Excellency the Governor, the business and pleasure centred in the grounds were set in full swing. Powerful attractions of every sort began to exercise their influence and wherever the visitors turned they found an amazing variety of things to arouse their interest and admiration. In the large arena the displays began with a bicycle polo match between Parsee cyclists and the Bombay Police and after a capital game the Parsees won by nine goals to five. Following this was a naval display in which the smartness of the Blue jackets was greatly admired and applauded. The sailors gave an exhibition of cutlass drill which was succeeded by the bayonet exercise performed by Mariners, and their display closed with an exhibition of gun drill. Men of the 1st Bombay Lancers gave a very clever exhibition of trick riding in which some very unusual feats were performed and further interest was given to this feature of the performances in the arena by the horsemanship of a boy called the "Jodhpore Marvel." The members of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard performed the intricate and picturesque musical ride and thereafter a party of the Royal Scots Pipers gave a display of Highland dancing. This was succeeded by Native wrestling and swimming exhibitions which were viewed with great interest. At a quarter to seven the first programme in the large arena was concluded and the performance in the ring set apart for Harmston's Circus began. The members of Mrs. Harmston-Love's Company went through some of their most admirable feats and drew a large crowd around the ring and a goodly number in the especial enclosure. There was a suspension of the powers of attraction throughout the ground from a quarter to eight until a quarter past the hour and then the arena of the fete began to fill again with crowds of people. At nine o'clock the performances in the large arena were resumed. The 3rd Bombay Cavalry gave an exhibition of trick riding and buck jumping and this was followed by an illuminated Bicycle Musical Ride which as a spectacle was strikingly pretty and effective. There was a second performance at Harmston's Circus which again drew a large number of onlookers and subsequently the Governor's Body Guard gave an effective dismounted display.

THE CAFE CHANTANT.

The Cafe Chantant, the arrangements for which were in the hands of Mrs. Forbes, very quickly became a popular rendezvous for those tired with the excitement and bustle of the grounds. A spacious booth furnished with occasional chairs and settees, gaily decorated and comfortably carpeted, made an excellent cafe. The musical programme was all that could be desired and visitors were attentively waited upon by a band of ladies determined that no chance of custom should be lost. The refreshments most affected were such light trifles as strawberries and cream, and sweet cakes and, apparently, a thriving business was done in these delicacies. In the afternoon the programme was contributed to by the following ladies and gentlemen :—Mrs. McBeth, Miss Hichens, Madame Duran, Miss Proctor, Madame Koenig, Captain Duncan, Mr. McBain, Mr. Medley, Mr. Bell, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Noel Paton, and Mr. Koe. The band of H M. S. Magdala contributed a selection of the Lyric Quartette also provided a pretty part song. Throughout the programme was much enjoyed, and there is not the slightest doubt that the popularity of the Cafe Chantant is assured. This success must be largely ascribed to the able management of Mrs. Forbes. That lady also managed the Cafe Chantant at the last fete and she has taken a great deal of trouble in the present instance to provide for everything that could possibly gain public appreciation. She was assisted in the undertaking by the following ladies :—Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mrs. Benn, Mrs. MacCausland, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Madame Duran, Miss MacBeth, Miss Sinclair, Miss Muir Mackenzie, Miss Armstrong, Miss Forbes, Miss Benn, Miss Hussey, Miss Turner, Miss Proctor, and several others. After the musical part of the entertainment Miss Muir Mackenzie had charge, and she was assisted by Mr. D. B. Binning. There was a large attendance in the Cafe Chantant throughout the evening and a different musical programme was given. The programme will be varied day by day.

At the "Theatre Royal" there was a good audience after dinner to witness the performance of "Mrs. Hilary's Regrets" and "My Milliner's Bill." The pieces were admirably staged and the performers did very well. In the first piece Major Willis, R. M. L. I. and Miss M. Turner took the parts and in the second Mr. Jeaffreson and Mrs. Crowe represented the characters. The management of these theatricals were generally in the capable hands of Mr. Jeaffreson who was of course loyally assisted by the other performers and a number of helpers.

During the progress of the entertainment the Royal Scots Pipers and Drummers, the Bands of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and H. E. the Governor's Band and Mr. Batliboi's Band played in turn ; and finally the end was reached with a torch light tattoo in which the massed bands took part.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

As darkness fell, the Fete grounds presented a scene of great beauty. The myriads of fairy lamps strung in lines, clustered in masses and covering every structure in the most artistic arrangement of design and colour, gave a vision of supreme delight and enchantment. Over all was the white radiance of numbers of large arc lamps, lighting of the colours of thousands of streamers which made the scene brilliant by day and harmoniously beautiful by night. In detail the illuminations and decorations presented wonderful effects of light and colours at innumerable points, and altogether the Oval had been transformed into a veritable fairy-land of splendour. The entrances and exists were studded with gems of coloured lights and among other details the decoration and illumination of the Flower Stall stood out as a striking combination. Lady Jenkins' pagoda, was an exquisite scheme of rose coloured light and, decoration. In the section of the grounds devoted to the Shannon River exhibition the illuminations were alone a feast of beauty after which the eye called for nothing more. The success of the illuminations was complete and in that as in all other respects the organizers of the fete have achieved a great thing.

OFFICIALS AND HELPERS.

Her Excellency Lady Northcote, who of course assumed the presidency of the various committees, had secured the name of His Excellency the Governor as patron and the services of the following vice-presidents :—H. E. Rear Admiral Day, H. Bosanquet, R N., Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt, The Bishop of Bombay, The Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, K. C. I. E., General Sir R. C. Low, G. C. B., H. H. Sir Aga Sultan Khan, K. C. I. E., H. H. The Rao of Cutch, G. C. I. E., H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

The following formed the General Committee :—The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Aston, Messrs. Abdool Hoosein Adamji Peerbhoy, Abdool Kadar Noorbhoy Chardobhoy, Abdullabhai Lalji, Adamji Peerbhoy, Aga Akbar Shah, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. The Rajah Saheb of Bansda, Surgeon-General Bainbridge, I. M. S., Colonel W. H. K. Boyd, I. M. S., Captain F. E. E. Brock, R. N., Captain H. S. Black, R. I. M., Mr., J. Begbie, The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Kt., Mr. Balcrishna Vasoodev Pandurang, The Hon'ble Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Messrs. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bejanji Nanabhoy Kapadia, Byramji Dadabhoy Registrar Dr. Byramji Nowroji, Mr. Byramji Nusserwanji Servai, Dr. Bhikhaji Edulji Ghaswala, Messrs Behonji Maneckji Balsara, Burjorji Framji Lale, Behramji Furdoonji Karaka, Khan Bahadur Burjorji Vakil, Surat, Colonel Callwell, R. A., Colonel Croly, R. A. M. C., Captain Carnegy, The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Messrs. Leslie Crawford, C. W. Chitty, Chatterbhooj Sewjee, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Cumroodin Amiroodin, Cowasha Sorabji Powala, Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Dr. Cowasji Naorowji Mehta, Mr. Cowasji Pestonji Naigamwala, Dr. Cowasji Edulji Dadachanji, Messrs. Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji, Cursetji Rustomji Cama, Cursetji Nusserwanji Wadia, The Hon. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., Mr. Chunibhai Madhowlal, The Rao Saheb of Dharampur, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Colonel Dimmock, I. M. S., Messrs. J. M. Dick, J. H. DuBoulay, I. C. S., Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhai Piroo Mahomed, Dadoba Janardhan Mantri, Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadwalla, Capt. G. H. Hewett, R. N., The Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., Messrs. Hajee Sulleman Abdool Vahed, Hassumbhai Rahimtoola Khairaz, Hassumbhai Visram, Harischandra Pandurang Pitale, J. P., Harkisandas Narotumdas, Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram, Ahmedabad, Messrs. Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Hormasji Edulji, Allbless, Hormasji Dadabhoy, Hormasji Muncherji Cnichgur, Ibrahim Rahimtoola Kadarbhoy, C. W. L. Jackson, Jethabhai Varthman, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, Messrs. Jamsetji Ardeshir Hormasji Wadia, Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, Mr. Dewkaran Nanaji, Dr. Dossabhai Pestonji, Messrs. Dinshaw Dhunjibhoy Davar, Dady Nusserwanji Dady, Dhunjibhoy H. J. Rustomji, Khan Bahadur Darasha Ruttonji Chichgur, Mr. Dorabji Jamsetji Tata, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, Messrs. Dhunjishaw Hormusji Karaka, Dorabji Nusserwanji Bhadurji, Khan Bahadur Dhunjibhoy F. Commodore, C. I. E, Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padumji, Rao Saheb Mathuradas Durgaram, Surat, Lt.-Colonel Eccles, Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, Messrs. Fazulbhoy J. Lalji, Fazulbhai Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangji, Furdoonji Pestonji Jehangir Talyarkhan, Furdoonji Muncherji Dastur, Furdoonji Jamsetji Parukh, Framji Dorabji Panday, Framji Rustomji Vicaji, Framroz Rustomji Joshi, Furdoonji Framji Karaka, Fazulbhoy Vishram, C I. E., Capt. W. S. Goodridge, R. N., C. I. E., Messrs. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, E. Gray, I. C. S. The Hon. Mr. W. Greaves, Messrs. Gouldas Madhowji, Govindji Jivandas, Colonel W. J. Hillard, Messrs. Jevanlal Panalal Pooramchund, Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, Jamsetji Manockji Framji Patel, Khan Saheb Jamsetji Rustomji Desai, Messrs. Jehangir Edulji Davar, Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, Jehangir Byramji Murzban, Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Jeejeebhoy Edulji Modi, Jehangir Dinshaw Davur, Jehangir Bomonji Petit, Jehangir Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Rao Bahadur Jivanlal Pranjivan, Messrs. H. V. R. Kemball, Kazi Esmail Kazi Mahomed, Kazi Kumrudin, Karsondas Kalianji, Kalabhai Lallubhai, Karamsey Damji, Kaikhasru Furdoonji Servai, The Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C. S. I. Messrs. W. Lang, Lukhmidas Bhimji, Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashankar, Colonel W. Mitchell, The Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, Messrs. A. Muirtead, F. C. Macrae, W. S. Millard, The Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses. Messrs. Mahomed, Ali Adamji Peerbhoy, Mahomed Husein Macba, Mahomed Husen Hakim, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy, Mirza Hoosain Khan, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Munsookram Soorajram Tripatti, Manmohundas Ramji Vora, Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, C.I.E., Messrs. Merwanji Nusserwanji Wadia, Muncherji Dadabhoy Dadysett, Narandas Purshotumdas, Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally, Naranji Dwarkadas Narayen Trimback Vabid N. V. Mandlick, Nowroji Sorabji Talati, Nowroji Sorabji Bengalee, Nowroji Hormusji Nowroji Mody, Nusserwanji Merwanji Patel, Nusserwanji Fakirji Surveyor, Dr. Nanabhoy Nowroji Katrak, Dr. Nadirsha Hormasji Sakhia, Colonel H. D. Olivier, R.E., Colonel Richard Owen, Mr. H. M. Phipson, Rao Saheb Purshotum Odhavji., Mr. Purshotumdas Visram Mavji, The Hon'ble Mr. Piroshow Merwanji Mehta, C. I. E., Messrs. Piroshaw Bomanji Jijibhoy, Piroshaw Byramji Malabari, Pestonji Maneckji Kanga, Pestonji Hormusji Patuck, Piarally Abdulla Dossal, S. Rebsch, Col. W. H. Riddell, The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Messrs F. Ritchie, F.A. Reddie, Ruttonse Karamsy Ruttonsi Lilladhur, Rustomji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna, Rustomji Nanabhoy Ranina, Rustomji Sorabji Powwala, Ruttonsha Tehmulji Nariman, Rustom Dossabhoy N. Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr. M. H. Starling, The Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., Rev. W. E. Scott., Messrs. J. Stiven, E. M. Slater, Sheriff Dewji Canji, Suleman Kassum Haji Mitha, Sadanand Trimback Bhandare, Rao Bahadur Santaram Vinayek Kantak., Messrs. Sundernath Dinanath Khote, Shapurji Jivaji Vatcha, Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha, Shapurji Burjorji Spencer, Sorabji Edulji Warden, Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, Mr. Sorabji Khursedji Dhondi, Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, The Hon'ble Mr. J. Tate, Messrs Tribhuwandas Manguldas Nathubhai, Tribhuwandas Virjiwandas, Dr. Tehmulji Bhicaji Nariman, Mr. Tricumlal Dinanath Dharampur, Brigadier-General F. Ventris., Mr. Vaman Damoderji Pitale, Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji Messrs. Virchund Dipchund, C. I. E., Vithaldas Damoder Thakersy, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, H. C. Wright,

The Ground and Decorations Committee were as follows:—Mr. H. V. Kemball, Lt. Colonel Oliver, R. E, Captain Brock, R. N., Messrs. W. D. Sheppard, S. Rebsch, Lt.-Colonel Owen, Messrs. C. E. Durnford, D. B. Binning.

On the Lighting Committee were :—Messrs. E. A. Kenyon, N. N. Wadia, G. T. Olver, B. H. Hewett.

The Band Committee comprised:—Lt.-Col. Eccles, Lt.-Col. Owen, Lt.-Col. Mitchell, Captain Carnegy.

On the Arena Committee were:—Colonel Callwell, R. A., Captain Brock, R. N., Captain Hewett, R. N., Captain J. H. Crawford, Mr. T. L. Roberts,

The Shannon River Committee was as follows:—Messrs. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., C. C. James, B. H. Hewett, Nigel Paton, C Burns.

The following were the remaining officials:—Dinner Secretary—Mr. W. A. Haig Brown. Ground Manager—Mr. Pestonji Edulji Davur. Hon. Treasurer—Mr. G. G. McCausland. Ticket Secretary.—Mr. S. Morrison. Joint Hon. Secretaries.—Messrs. Marshall F. Reid, T. W. Brikett, W. E. Crum.

DONATIONS FOR THE SHANNON RIVER SHOW.

Dr. W. D. Sheppard begs to acknowledge with thanks the loan of a piano from Messrs. Rose and Co., the gift of Savantvadi toys from Mr. Bagnell, I. C. S., of silver napkin rings from Mr. Mongini, and of articles of fancy work from Mrs. J. P. Barry.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	7	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	18	22	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	38	18	44
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	13	27	36
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	42	25	53
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	18	4	19
G Mahim and Worli	21	8	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	23	35
Total	154	134	254
Total plague deaths to date	105,946	92,611	
Same date last year	238	173	372

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1901 to 22nd Feb. 1902	15,873,912
3. Balance to be remitted from 23rd Feb. 1902, to 31st March, 1902	626,088

BOMBAY EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the correspondence in your paper on the above subject ; and after a full consideration of all the pros and cons in connection with the case, I am convinced that some sweeping changes are absolutely essential, if the schools referred to are expected to maintain a standard of bare efficiency. The first question then is : are the teachers themselves fully qualified and efficient ? If they are not, a great injustice is most certainly being perpetrated, and ought not to be permitted to continue. The present would appear to be rather an opportune moment to thresh out the subject as Mr. Orange, the newly appointed Director General of Education in India, will soon be in our midst. And if his attention is directed to the improvement of the status of the Bombay European Schools in respect of the teachers themselves rather than the adoption of any particular educational code, some material good is bound to result. I understand that all these schools are conducted by a committee. Do the gentlemen composing the committee possess any personal interest in the schools they manage ? or do they render their gratuitous service merely perfunctorily ; for unless a keen interest is taken by them in their schools, no material improvement can possibly be effected. I notice that "Sympathiser" has made certain very unsatisfactory statements in connection with the Bombay European Schools, and their condition, as revealed by him, certain appears to be deplorable in more ways than one, and calls for early and searching investigation. "Sympathiser's" suggestions seem sound, and appear to be worthy either of adoption or rebuttal if possible. Of course, there can be no gainsaying the necessity of the employment of duly qualified teachers whether they are graduates or not. But unless a teacher is a graduate, I fail to see how he can possibly be considered qualified to teach that which he himself does not know, except in the very rare instance of a gentleman enjoying all the advantages a of college career without the actual possesion of a degree, of which, "Sympathiser" gave us a very good example which he quoted as a brilliant exception to his own contention in respect of the employment of graduate teachers. I notice that in the Government Educational Department every individual teacher is a graduate of some well known University—be he a professor in a large college or the most junior master in a humble school. Since Government fully recognize the importance of the employment of graduate teachers, I think that those responsible for the management of the Bombay European Schools would not be acting unwisely if they followed the example of the British Government who are always supported by the best possible reasons for their actions in their several Departments.—Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER SYMPATHISER.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I must confess to a feeling of disappointment with "Sympathiser's" second letter. I asked him for data. He says that he does not know why I want them. I asked for them because I suspect that he has not got them, that he never had them, and that he cannot get them. If I am wrong, let him produce them. For without them I hold that it is manifestly wrong to throw mud at the teachers of fourteen schools for "many years" on the strength of the results of one examination for "many years" and that examination a "very elementary test."

I gave him some facts about the school of his own choice, thinking at least that he would know something about that school. But no. He only knows that some wonderful graduates in highest arts are there. I did not deny that they were there ; I denied, and I still deny, the highest degree and teaching qualifications. About their deeds he knows nothing. I too only mention it on account of its preponderating graduosity.

I gave him two specific cases of graduates as failures. One he objects to because he is a Hindoo which is quite true, so also is a Senior Wrangler at present in Poona. He passes the other case over in silence, I offered him other instances ; he says that he does not want them : although I strongly suspect that he very much needs them. This is ingratitude. I denied that graduates are of necessity good teachers, and he triumphantly gives me Mr. MacNee, a nongraduate, to prove that I am wrong. This too is a doubtful return for the facts I gave him.

There may be defects in the educational armour of fourteen of the Bombay Schools, as there are in other schools ; but I deny that the "graduate" pills, which he seems to advocate would remedy the defects. Might I suggest that a living wage and prospects for old age other than starvation and the work-house would remove some of the defects ? "Sympathiser" assures us that he holds no brief for Mr. MacNee. No one who knows this gentleman would ever suspect that he did. Mr. MacNee and several teachers of the same stamp are too well known, respected and beloved by past and present pupils, to require any special pleading on their behalf : "Sympathiser's" knowledge of the regulations of the College of Preceptors seems to be inaccurate. Membership of the college does not confer any educational distinction, as a matter of fact, this is what it does not confer. After all it is a question for experts in education and I do not think "Sympathiser" is one. He has visited many places in India which is really very kind and nice of him. I too have done the same and after twenty years' or more practical experience of many Indian Schools, in my opinion, the education so unwarrantably assailed is no better, and in spite of nearly five years of plague, pestilence, disease, famine and sudden death, it is no worse than that of many similar schools out of Bombay. His insinuation about the head master's engagement of a Hindoo graduate is beneath contempt. I again ask him for facts and figures, and as a last word, I deny totally that all examination results combined from a just ground for condemning or praising a school—Yours, &c.,

J. B.

CRAMMING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We hear now-a-days a hue and cry raised to the effect that the University turns out every years vast number of candidates who pass their examinations by cramming the text books prescribed. But then why is it that a student has to cram ? The reason is simple enough. Study for the sake of knowledge, is becoming rarer and rarer in this presidency—or rather is this country—and it is but natural that it should be so. The struggle for maintenance is becoming harder every day and in the "absence of other suitable means" every one is naturally forced to take up the only line open—to try to secure a bare competence. As such a host of students both capable and "incapable" are driven to this noble line, and the incapable who generally form a major portion, have, as a matter of course, to depend, solely upon their cramming power to get through the rigorous tests. Moreover, the practice, now in vogue in most of the offices, of admitting candidates for service on production of a certificate—higher certificates being of course preferred—is a further inducement to the incompent to fall back upon this course of cramming to arm themselves with such certificates. But struggle for existence is not only the chief encouragement to cramming. The present system, obtaining in this presidency—not to speak of others—of selecting the examining body out of the tutorial staff, can also claim a great share in bringing about the above evil, and thus in lowering the status of the educated minority. This selection, too, is found to have been—speaking broadly,—wonderfully and woefully confined to a few colleges only—why, even the examinerships of certain subjects are almost monopolised. Such an unhappy incidence must, of course, bring in its results.

Notes dictated in the class by such professors, out of honest motives, are sought after eagerly and swallowed greedily. Certain points in the texts, which are marked as important by such professors, are earnestly hunted out and unintelligently crammed up. And what do you think induces an innocent student to undergo this labour ? The explanation lies in a nutshell. For years past students have been observing—to their advantage or otherwise, I can't say—that examination questions are mostly chosen out of these dictated notes and these important points. I may also venture to put forth one more flaw in this respect. The anticipated certainty of becoming an examiner, generally makes a professor less earnest in his instructions—the instructions on the perfectness of which hinges the soundness of the taught. These defects then—and especially the last two—are in my opinion the standing evils of the present plight and unless they are remedied, we can expect but little soundness in the so-called Bachelors and Masters of Arts.—Yours &c.

A STUDENT.

THE BURDEN OF INDIA.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I. (LATE RESIDENT AT INDORE AND HYDERABAD.

SIR Lepel Griffin has sent me a lengthy and very interesting reply, which reached me too late to do more than find space for one or two of its most characteristic sentences. Sir Lepel writes : "Mr. Digby's work, although it has much of both truth and interest, is, in its general effect and conclusions, an extravagant and grotesque caricature, and the masses of statistics with which he endeavours to support his arguments are, like all statistics, weapons which can be used with equal effect by either side. . . . . The difficulties of the Indian problem are inherent in the character and habits of the people, and the best government on earth cannot affect them very largely. There is an agricultural population of 300,000,000, increasing every decade by twelve or fifteen millions. The railway and canal engineers oil after this ever increasing wave in vain. Every district reclaimed from the desert stimulates the fatal and melancholy fecundity. The increasing agricultural population diminishes the earning power of the individual cultivator and scarcity becomes chronic Against this no human efforts, except in alleviation are of any avail. . . . . The only means to relieve the agricultural congestion are by emigration, and by the industrial and manufacturing development of India. Emigration is everywhere hindered by the selfish illiberal and unjust policy of the British Colonies. As to industrial development, the Indian Government should recognise, as M. de Witte has done in Russia, that the infinite reproduction of the agricultural population spells only powerty and famine. In no direction has, the Indian Government, been so remiss and shortsighted as this. The India Office has always been, and remains, obstructive and reactionary, and the employment of all English and foreign capital has been obstructed and fettered in every possible way. A few millions devoted every year to this enterprise, including technical schools all over the country, would soon show great results. But although the economical condition of India is full of difficulty and anxiety, there is no cause for the blackness with which it has been depicted by by Mr. Digby.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, P.C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

(Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal).

In general terms I should differ entirely from Mr. Digby's views regarding the condition of the Indian population. I believe that the very opposite of them could be demonstrated by facts and figures quite irrefragable.

The British Government, and indeed any human agency, has nothing to do with the coming of famines—in other words, the failure of monsoon rains in India. These calamities arise from causes which many regard as mysterious, but which the latest and most advanced science connects with spots in the sun.

What the British Government can do is to meet the crisis on its arrival, and that it does magnificently.

On the other hand, I have often wondered whether any western poulation would show the resourcefulness which the Indian population shows in enduring famine. You may have noticed from the Parliamentarry debates year after year that the recuperative power of India after famine has been a matter for glad surpise.

MR. S. S. THORBURN (EX-FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE PUNJUB).

Mr. Digby and I differ as to causes, but the fact is undoubted that our "system" has resulted in the passing of the assets of the masses into the hands of the astute few, and that consequently the masses have no famine-resisting power in them.

I have spent my whole service in India in trying to help the agriculturists of the Punjab, and an uphill fight it has been.

Each famine that has occurred has submerged more and more of the peasantry, and as famines have of late years been increasing in frequency and intensity, more than half of the agriculturists of British India—a few favoured localities excepted—are now in about as miserable a plight as human beings, not officially designated slaves or serfs, can be. Our "system" has disintegrated their ancient village commonwealths, involved a majority of the members in hopeless indebtedness, and transferred the proprietary or cultivating right in their best fields—the worst are worth little to usurers—to their creditors.

It is a strange irony that during the Victorian era under our well-intentioned, enlightened, and superficially impartial rule, our most extensive economic achievement has been the destruction of India's ancient village communities and the practical enslavement of half of their members under a politically valueless class, who, up to fifty years ago were the servants of their present servants.

The present Government of India has officially admitted the evils resultant from our "system," and has begun a series of experimental reforms ; but the opposition is strong, and in any case progress will be slow, and behind all is the discouraging fact that for more than seventy millions of the sufferers it is too late for any change of system to be beneficial.

MR. FRANCIS H. SKRINE (EX-INDIAN CIVILIAN, AUTHOR OF "LIFE OF SIR W. W. HUNTER").

Famine is due to the steady growth under British rule, of a peasant proletariat, which is the outcome of the settled law and order thus ensured. India, in point of fact, is affording an instance of the workings of Malthus's "Law of Population" on a scale undreamt of by that amiable philosopher. The "checks" maintained by him are (1) war, (2) pestilence, (3) famine, (4) moral restraint. From the first the Empire is preserved by the strong arm of British authority, and the last is practically non-existent in a land where early marriage and the unchecked propagation of the species are inculcated as religious duties. Disease, in an epidemic form, and famine therefore come into play, and mock the puny efforts at prevention of our administrators.

You will thus see that famine is a necessary concomitant of our rule in India "while the vast bulk of the population is what it is," and that if India were vouchsafed a government after Mr. Digby's own heart, its plight would soon be as pitiable as at present.

Passing to the rationale of famine, I attributed its constant recurrence to the following causes :—

(1) A faulty distribution of the population. There are vast tracts with a population of 900 per square mile and upwards. The people are wedded to the soil, to which they cling like limpets, dividing and subdividing these patches of cultivation to meet the wants of their growing families. And these congested tracts are fringed with millions of acres which cry aloud for the plough. A wholesale measure of State aided emigration would be immensely expensive, and be resented as tyrannical ; and the void would be soon filled by the rising tide of new-comers.

(2) A marked decrease in the fertility of the soil. It is rarely manured—the cowdung which should enrich it serves as fuel—the land knows no rest or respite ; the cattle starve for a third of the year and are miserably stunted and inefficient.

(3) The cultivation of food crops unsuited to climatic conditions. Rice, the staple of life over a great portion of India, needs rainfall at two periods of its growth ; and this can by no means be depended on. Hence the recurrence of crop failures which call for the mechanism of famine relief.

(4) The thriftlessness of the ryot. More than half are in the moneylenders' hands, simply because they spend a year's income or more on some useless ceremony, in feeding hordes of idle Brahmans, and ostentatious entertainment of their relatives and neighbours. Such are the main causes of the poverty of the Indian agriculturist and they will disappear only when he has risen to a higher plane of civilisation and citizenship.

A reduction in the cost of civil government and of defence, and a determination to do our best for India regardless of party politics and parliamentary votes at home ; an attempt to make her self-sufficing by utilising her vast resources outside agriculture—these are among the reforms which would render her less susceptible to famine.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K. C. I.E., K. B.

(formerly Press Commissioner of India).

I can claim, at any rate, to have shown my love for the subject, by the fact that since my retirement from the Indian Service I have spent no less than four whole winters in running up and down India, at my own cost and for my own pleasure, in order to watch its developmet ; and as lately as the spring of 1897, I visited and minutely inspected nearly every famine camp in India, from Rawal Pindi in the north to Madras in the south, and from Karachi in the west to Calcutta in the east.

I can assure you that I honestly believe that, with the best of motives and notwithstanding a vast amount of conscientious and laborious research, Mr. Digby is very nearly, if not quite, all wrong. No one is better acquainted than I am with the extent of Mr. Digby's labours in the cause of humanity in India. But I think that very warmth of sympathy has, in course of time, succeeded in warping his judgment ; and when he sees suffering in India—which exists in spite of all that British rule can do there—he thinks it exists "because" of British rule: and not merely in spite of it.

Figures can, we all know, prove anything; and I hope I shall not be thought rude if I frankly say that, in my opinion, the figures we so often see with regard to the "average income" of man, woman, and child, and so forth, are all rubbish, and mean nothing. I have lived in a rual district in Bengal, year in and year out, and I have lived in London ; and I can say with absolute certainty that you can see and hear of more absolute misery and privation in a single winter's night in London, than you could see in a twelve month in Bengal.

(To be continued.)

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WRITERS AND READERS.

The Free Age Press have received from Tolstoy the MS of a new work. What is Religion? which they hope to publish during March. This book will form one of the first volumes of a new Pocket Edition of Tolstoy's Later Writings, (1878) which the Free Age Press have in active preparation. Each volume will contain about 192 pages of clear new type, printed on light high-class paper and bound in the popular flexible cloth style. The price will be One Shilling net per volume, and the size 6 3-4inches long by 4¼ wide. Paper covered copies at 6d., and Limp Leather copies at 2s., will also be issued to meet different tastes and purses. The first volumes of this new series will be (1) The new book, What is Religion; (2) A new revised edition of What I Believe or My Religion; and (3) A new translation of his comparatively little-known book What is life or On Life.

Following up the idea which was productive of so signal a success in the publication of his Pseudonyne Library, Mr. Fisher Unwin is about to launch a new series upon the world to be called The First Novel Library, the publisher will require a book to reach a certain level of excellence to be included in this series; thus the author whose initial venture finds a place in it, starts on his career with the publisher's pledge to the public that he has sterling worth. It is confidently anticipated that the success of this series will be as remarkable as that which attended its fore-runners which produced such writers as John Oliver Hobbes, Mary Findlater, Mrs. Andrew Dean, Louis Becke, Joseph Conrad, S. R. Crockett, Benjamin Swift, Miss Hawker, W.B.Yeats, Julia M. Crottie and Vernon Lee. The initial volume of the new Library entitled Wistons, a Story in Three Parts by Miles Amber, has just been published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in his Colonial Library.

Lord Rosebery knows nothing of the forthcoming novel which an industrious rumour has been attributing to him. There is no ground for the rumour, and although it has had a good start, this contradiction may, perhaps, overtake it.

The Earl of Iddesleigh, who has already written one novel, recently finished another, which Mr. John Lane will publish. It has the title Nettacott, and is a story of an old family and its fortunes. The scene includes town and country life, and generally, the novel is in that vein which we associate with the school of Jane Austen.

The serial publication of a novel is one of the half-crown reviews is not exactly an experiment, but it is not an established custom. The "Monthly Review," which published Anthony Hopes Tristram of Blent has now arranged for another long story. It is by Mr. Alfred Ollivant, who wrote that excellent tale of dog nature, Owd Bob, and it is called Danny. This name also stands for a dog, but the interest of the story is manifold.

At a time when verse is not supposed to sell very well, Mr. Stephen Phillips has reason to be satisfied with himself. Since the end of 1897 no fewer than seventy thousand copies of his books have been sold here and in America; The figures are those of his publisher who has already sold over six thousand copies of the English edition of "Ulysses." All poets must not on that account suppose that the writing of poetic plays is a road to fortune.

Dr. Squire Sprigge, the editor of the "Lancet" is publishing with Messrs. Chatto a book of fiction, entitled "An industrious Chevalier." This title is no doubt taken from the French colloqual phrase, since it here means a clever rascal and his ongoings. The heros, career of knavery is told in a series of episodes which may almost be called studies in crimi nology. As may be known, Dr. Squire Sprigge has edited the forthcoming autobiography of his old friend Sir Walter Besant, and written an introduction for it.

The greenback Library of Fiction! So Messrs. Duckworth call a new series of novels at a very popular price, which they are to commence. They call it Greenback in antithesis to all that is conveyed by the term Yellowback. It will aim at the public within the public, at those who understand good literary craftmanship from bad. In particular, readers wishful to keep in touch with the best Continental fiction, will be borne in mind. The first volume of the series will be a story by Maxim Gorky, entitled Twenty-six Men and a Girl.

A complete English translation of the memoirs of Chateaubriand is announced by Messrs. Freemantle. It is being made by Mr. Teixeira de Mattos, and the first volume of it will be ready this month. The work covers the whole eighty years of Chateaubriand's life, and is a mine of personal and international history. If I were still the owner of these memoirs, he wrote, I would either keep them in manuscript or delay their appearance for fifty years. This complete translation will appear in England, where Chateaubriand was for a period French Ambassador, fully fifty years after his death. It will be illustrated.

Under the title The King's Race-Horses, Mr. John Long announces a book which is a history of his Majesty's achievements on the Turf. It is by Mr. Edward Spencer, a well-known writer on horse-racing, and it will be a very complete record. In one chapter the author gives an elaborate review of the King's luck, which he traces to the purchase of the mare Perdita, the dam of Florizel, Persimmon, Diamond Jubilee, and other winners. It was Persimmon which won the King his first Derby, and that event is duly described. The work will be illustrated with plates in photogravure, and in get-up it will be sumptuous generally.

Mr. Charles Booth, whose studies of Life and Labour in London are so wellknown, has been keenly interested in Mr. B. S. Rowntree's similar volume referring to York. In a letter which he has written to the latter he dwells on the comparison between poverty in London and York, saying it is very close:—At this I am not surprised. I have, indeed, long thought that other cities if similarly tested would show a percentage of poverty not differing greatly from that existing in London. Your most valuable inquiry confirms me in this opinion. It may be recalled that the broad result of Mr. Booth's inquiry regarding London was this—to show that over thirty per cent. of the population were living below the poverty line.

Lord Avebury writes a preface to the final volume, now about to appear, of the British Empire Series. If our great Empire is to be preserved, his lordship says, it must be understood, and some of our wars would have been avoided if others had understood us better. He closes his preface with this passage:—Considering the complete power of self-government enjoyed by our great Colonies, I cannot but think that many other communities now separate from us would find that they could enjoy all the real advantages of independence and yet obtain the inestimable benefits of union if they were to combine with us, and thus secure for themselves, the advantages of citizenship in this great Empire. The series is published by Messrs. Kegan Paul.

Mr. Fred Whishaw has written a story which Messrs. Chatto will publish under the title 'Mazeppa.' The scene is laid in Russia and Poland.

Mr. Jerome's new story, Paul Kelver, is to appear serially in "To-day," the journal which he himself founded nine years ago. The story has a vein of personal reminiscence. Mr. Guy Boothby is the author of a tale, The Childerbridge Mystery, which Messrs. White will publish. They also announce, under the title of The Missionary, a novel by Mr. George Griffith. Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe's new novel will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin early in March. It is a Yorkshire love tale of 1830, and includes an interesting account of the Yorkshire woolcombers of the period. —"Nat Harlowe" is the title of a story by Mr. G. R. Sims which Messrs. Cassel will shortly publish. It will have illustrations.—During the spring Messrs. Chatto and Windus will publish sixpenny editions of Charles Reade's story "Foul Play," and Wilkie Collins's story "Man and Wife."

Mr. Austin Dobson has edited the poems and plays of Oliver Goldsmith for two new volumes of the Temple Classics, which have just appeared.—Cannon Gore has written a new preface for the cheaper edition, which Mr. Murray is issuing, of his "Essays on Church Reform."—Mr. Archibald Colquhoun's book on Far Eastern problems, "The Mastery of the Pacific," will be published next week by Mr. Heinemann. It will be timely.—Professor Herford's volume—"English Tales in Verse."—in the Warwick Library, which he edits, will be published at once by Messrs. Blackie.—Mr. Edward Jenks is to edit the English volume for a series of works which will appear on the private law of the different civilised communities of the world.—Forthcoming volumes in Messrs. Nelson's New Century Library are a selection of Tennyson's poems, Carlyle's "French Revolution," and Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities." The library continues its great popularity.

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Is the most concentrated meat essence made. Its discovery has caused a revolution in sick room dietary. Genuine only if bearing the blue signature J. v. Liebig, and the initials of the manufacturers—"LEMCO."

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"I was suddenly taken very ill and for three weeks was delirious nearly all the time, and my life was despaired of. The doctors said it was blood poisoning. For many long weeks I suffered the most frightful agony: the poisoning all settled in one limb. I then went to Sydney Hospital, where dead pieces of bone were taken from my leg. But I grew weaker and weaker, until I could hardly raise my hand. I then left the hospital, believing I must surely die. Then my people bought me a bottle of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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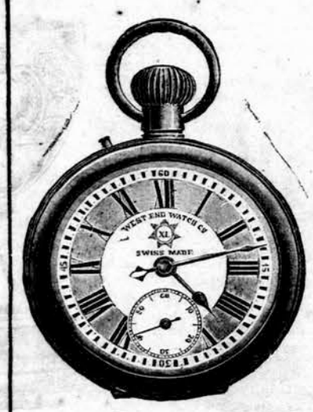
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19" size watc.

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This watch is called THE EXCEL, is made in 2 sizes, 19" size (as illustrated,) and 21" size larger.

With or without a second hand, and we sell it:

IN OPEN FACE NICKEL SILVER CASE, at Rs. 12.

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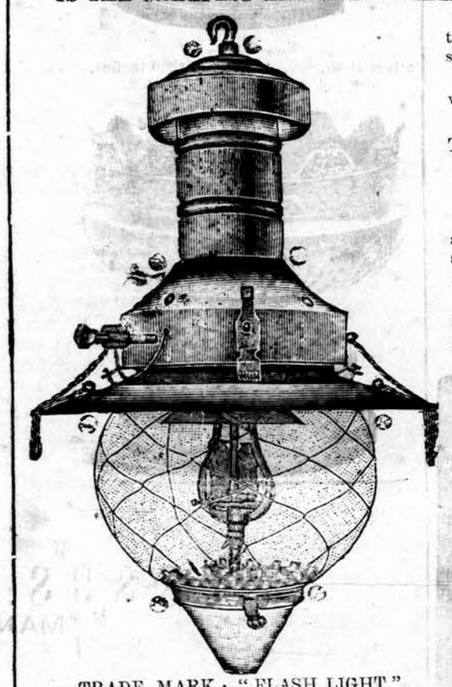
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IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



TRADE MARK: "FLASH LIGHT."

Enormous Saving in the consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of oil, which cost 2 pies per hour per Burner.

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EACH WELSBACH MANTLE GIVES 250 CANDLE POWER.

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The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £375,000

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. ½ half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
ATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama.
Bell (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake genera. Banking business.

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JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 46,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR, Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 43,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON COMMITTEE.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

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Reserve Fund ..... " 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

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MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
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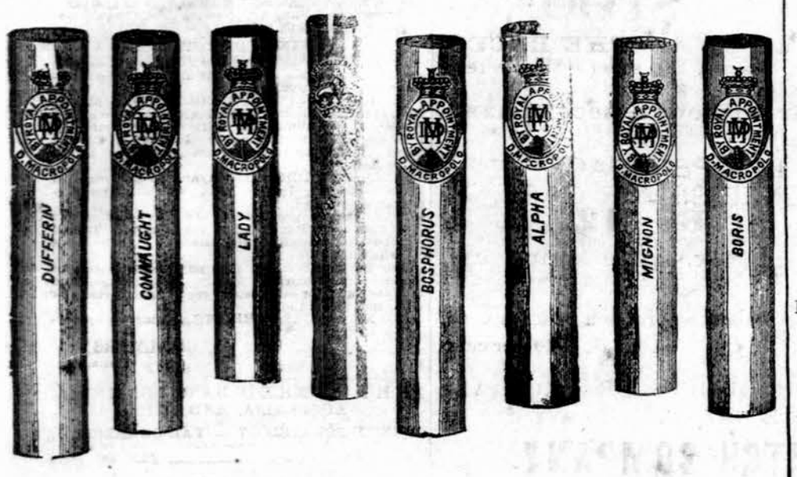
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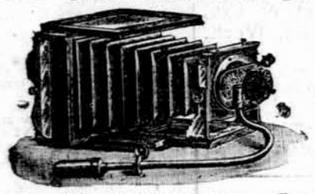
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It is well known that there is in the dryness of the atmosphere of the capital a something msyterious except to experts, which other climates—those of Alexandria and Port Said included—do not possess in the same degree, and which causes the cigarettes prepared at Cairo to be of a choicer quality, and of a finer aroma than is attainable elsewhere, and which has made it achieve a world-wide and well deserved celebrity! A veritable Cairo cigarette is a treasure highly prized by every connoisseur in tobacco, and consequently the highest-class tobacconists throughout the globe are increasingly placing their orders with the leading cigarette merchants of Cairo.

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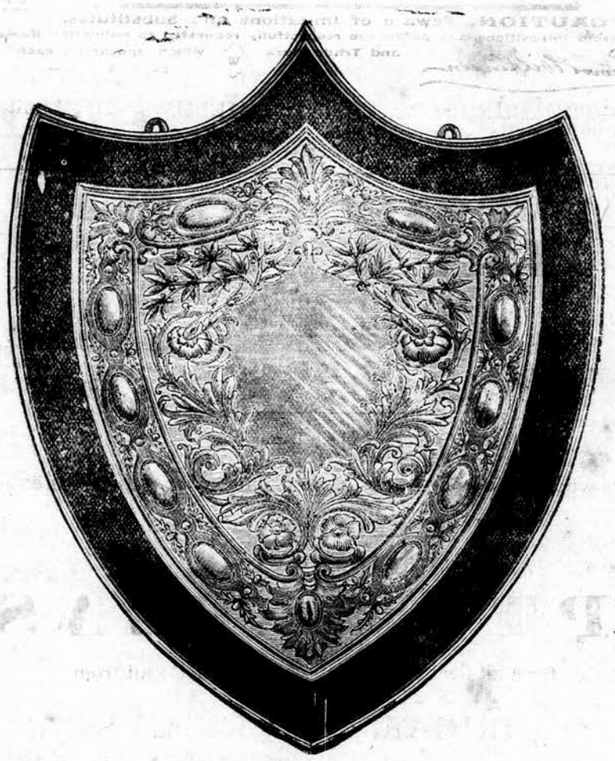

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